SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

VOL. LVIII. NO.—18,355. DUBLIN. FRIDAY. JANUARY 28, 1916. PRICE ONE PENNY

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

ADVERTISEMENTS referring to distinct places for sale and including Mullingar, Inchicore, Glasnevin, and Dollymount, will not be inserted under this Heading unless specially directed.

TO LET & WANTED.

HOUSES.

APARTMENTS.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AXMINSTER and WILTON CARPET SQUARES.

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WEEKLY IRISH TIMES.

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THE "IRISH TIMES"

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(4)

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated) not exceeding 3 lines, 2/6 each insertion. 4 or more lines, 3d. per line. Notices that have appeared in this paper can be repeated in the Weekly Irish Times at half the ordinary rates. Post Office Orders payable to Irish Times, Limited.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCES LITTLE McCARTHY, of Ballygrally, Glencar, S.O., County Waterford, Widow of John Geoffrey McCarthy, M.D., Deceased. All creditors of above are requested to forthwith furnish particulars in writing of their claims to THOMAS F. O'CONNELL and SON, Solicitors for the Executors, 34, Kildare street, Dublin.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY COMFORTS FUND. The Committee of the above Fund again earnestly appeal for support from all those interested in the welfare of the many thousands of Artillery Men now fighting in France, Serbia, and Salonika, to enable them to carry on the work of supplying such comforts as are specially asked for, by the Officer Commanding. The articles most needed are mufflers, socks, gloves, mittens, games, magazines, and papers. Cheques to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, R.A. Comforts Fund, c/o R.A. Institution, Woolwich; and good to Mrs. Milne, c/o Q.A.F.I.T., 241 Hill street, Knightsbridge, S.W.

LOANS granted at moderate interest in connection with Life Assurance by the ENGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE OFFICE, 41 Lr. Sackville street, Dublin, and 5 Lombard street, Belfast. Apply for Loan Prospectus, showing terms of repayment, to DAVID DRUMMIE and Sons, Secs. Phone—Dublin, 4651; Belfast, 4257.

A AND B. TAXIS, LTD., PORTOBELLO. PIONEERS of the POPULAR 1/- FARES. Day and Night. 'Phones—Rathmines, 4568; Dublin, 15978. Gt. N. Rly., Dublin, 5042. Telegrams—"Waytle," Dublin.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED—James H. North and Co., Auctioneers, Grafton street. Established 1829.

TAMILEE—The Tea of Tears—Perfection. Sold by Educational Dairy, 61 South Richmond st.

VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, HOUSE Property, etc., made for Probate and all purposes. James H. North and Co., Valuers, Grafton street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Wm. Lee's Restaurant, O'Connor street—Oysters in Splendid condition, and other Choice Viands at moderate charges.

DAWSON DAY we enjoy our Lunch at the Café Cairo. It satisfies us completely.

HYDRAULIC RAMS. JOHN C. PARKES & SONS, LTD., GOOMBE, DUBLIN.

5001 DUBLIN for Thompson's Taxicabs. Telegrams—"Traction, Dublin."

NEW POSTING HOURS. In order to ensure delivery of Letters to this Office on the same evening City users of the "Irish Times" are recommended to post before 5.30 p.m. in the City Pillar Boxes, and before 4.15 p.m. in Suburban Offices.

TULLAMORE.—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains, from Mr. M. F. Gorty, Harbour street.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS for GAS, WATER, AND STEAM. BROOKS, Thomas, and Co., Ltd., Builders' Providers, 4 Sackville place, Dublin. 'phone 3501.

MESSRS. ROBT. HANNA AND SONS GEORGE STREET, LIMERICK, receive orders for Kerry Mountain Mutton (Without Equal) and Limerick Ham. Irish Railway Stations—Headquarters, 1½ per lb. forequarters, 1½ per lb. per sheep, 10d. per lb.; and hindquarters alternately, 10d. per lb.; carcase weights about 50lbs. to 60lbs. Suppose enclosed in charged on Saturday, and by rail to parcel post, charge 1d. per lb. Days of despatch, Mondays and Fridays. Terms—Cash with order or approved monthly accounts.

RENT COLLECTIONS and Management of Property undertaken—James H. North and Co., 210 Grafton street. Established 1829.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN. There is a vacancy for a Tenor Lay Vicar; salary about £154 per annum. Applications, stating age, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Rev. H. Hozan, B.D., Precentor, All Saints' Vicarage, Fitzwilliam road, Dublin, on or before February 15th, from whom further information may be obtained.

IRELAND'S HEROIC SONS.—See 4th page of "Photographs in the "Weekly Irish Times" today.

HINT FOR 1916. When buying FURNITURE, buy it from a firm with a reputation for fair dealing, giving good goods.—CAREY and ASHENHURST, Chesterfield Experts, Lower Baggot street.

MONEY.—The Highest Advances obtained in Dublin on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Jewellery, Pianos, Bicycles, Furniture, and Valuable Chattels. Every description at the Dublin Glass Money Office, 85 MARLBOROUGH ST. 85.

NEW READERS CAN BEGIN the new Serial Story by E. Everett-Green, "The Temptation of Mary Lister" in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day.

FIELD DRAIN PIPES. A LARGE STOCK OF ABOVE FROM 1/4" TO 6" DIAMETER. PRICES ON APPLICATION. DOCKRELL LIMITED, DUBLIN.

MOIRA HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, LIMITED, 37 COLLEGE GREEN. Most central Position in the City. CHARCOAL GRILL. T. J. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.

GOAT BREEDING IN IRELAND.—All interested in this should see the Woman's Page of the Weekly Irish Times.

GARDEN TOOLS. HENSHAW & CO., LTD., CHRISTCHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.

CARSON'S PAINTS.—Special Paints for all Special Purposes.—22 Barbeder's Walk.

INCOME TAX Recovered. No Failures. Returns Filed.—F. Wallace, Exhdr., 54 Dame st., Dublin.

LAUNDRY (STEAM) FOR SALE (Dublin). Going concern, fully equipped, brick buildings; very low head rent. Fine opportunity for practical man or woman. £1,000 to £1,500, according to arrangement. Seen by appointment. Address "L 117," Laundry," this office.

CARSON'S PAINTS for Outside Work. Stand the Sea Air and Changeable Climate.

CARSON'S PAINTS for Interior Decoration.—22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

THE Dublin Week-end Paper is the "Weekly Irish Times." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

DECORATORS. JAMES GIBSON & SON, 49 and 50 MARY STREET, DUBLIN.

CASH ACCOMMODATION BY POST. £25 to £5,000 LENT, ON NOTE OF HAND alone, to Ladies or Gentlemen, without any sureties, in an hour of need. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE. Customers dealing with other Lenders can have their LOANS PAID OFF and REPAID AT LOWER INTEREST. Intending Borrowers are cautioned not to pay any preliminary expenses whatever, as respectable Lenders do not ask for such. Full information will be supplied GRATIS AND POST FREE. Call or write to CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO., LTD., 12 LEINSTER ST. (8th), DUBLIN.

£5 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Ireland. Bills and Notes. £500 Note of Hand. Private guaranteed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to THE MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), 57 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

LOANS £10 To £500 PROMPTLY AND STRICTLY PRIVATE GUARANTEED To Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all Responsible Applicants on Simple Promissory Note. Distinct no objection. No payments arranged to suit borrower. Reasonable interest. Special quotations for Short Loans. No Fees or preliminary expenses, unless business actually completed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to D. COWAN, 25 DRURY ST., DUBLIN.

£10 TO £5,000 ADVANCED BY PRIVATE LENDER ON SIMPLE PROMISSORY NOTE. No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privacy guaranteed. First letter of application receives prompt attention, and intending borrowers are waited upon by a Representative, who is empowered to complete transactions on terms mutually arranged. NO CHARGE being made unless business actually completed. Special quotations for Short Loans. Write (in confidence) to C. WELLS, 31 Exchequer street, Dublin.

£5 TO £5,000. MONEY Advanced Daily, without publicity, on Note of Hand to Salaried Persons, Professional men, Government Officials, Clergymen, Farmers, Clerks, and all Respectable Persons. Male and Female, without delay. Loans granted on pure trade, debts, and to capable persons to enlarge into business. Special easy repayments. Call or write for Prospectus, free of charge, with full information. J. GOODMAN, THE BRUNSWICK LOAN COMPANY, 51 GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.

CORK. "IRISH TIMES" Daily, 11 a.m. "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," Thursday morning. "IRISH FIELD," Saturday, 11 a.m. 'Phone—606, Cork.

SHIPPING.

TEDCASTLE LINE. DUBLIN TO LIVERPOOL. SATURDAY ..... 29th JAN ..... 5 p.m. MONDAY ..... 31st JAN ..... 6 p.m. Fares. Cabin ..... 8/- Single. 12/- Return. Steerage ..... 5/- Single. 8/- Return. Carrying Passengers, Luggage, Goods, Live Stock, etc., on conditions stated in the Company's Sailing Bills. For further particulars apply to TEDCASTLE, McCORMICK, and CO., LTD., 5 Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin. Telegrams—"Shoe, Dublin." 'Phone—117 and 2074.

THE BURNS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. DUBLIN and GLASGOW. There will be no Sailing from Dublin to Glasgow on Tuesday and Friday of this week. The Marine will sail from 71 North Wall on Saturday, 29th inst., at 6.30 p.m. G. & J. BURNS, LTD. KILLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES, FROM LIVERPOOL TO EGYPT AND INDIA. All sailings are liable to cancellation or aviation without notice owing to the War.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Perth	3,472	Feb. 1	Colombo&Calcutta
City of Paris	3,456	Feb. 10	Bombay & Karachi
City of Vienna	3,456	Feb. 14	Colombo&Calcutta
City of Marseilles	3,261	Feb. 20	Bombay & Karachi

Twin Screw. *From Newport (Mon.). Apply to Hall Line, 9 Fenchurch avenue, E.C.; Mackinnon Mackinnon (Ltd.), 36 Gracechurch st., E.C. London; Hall Line (Ltd.), or Ellerman City Line Agency, 15 Water street, Liverpool, or to George Smith and Sons, Glasgow.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. PASSENGER SERVICE. LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA. (C. MANCHESTER ..... Jan. 29. High Class Cabins. First class only — Tenerife, £10; Cape Town, £24. Natal, £27; Delagoa Bay, £22; Beira, £23. WEEKLY CARGO STEAMERS. Apply 5 and 6, Billiter avenue, London, E.C.; or SHEARAN, HOLLAND, and CO., 20 Wicklow street, Dublin. Subject to cancellment or alteration without notice.

CANADIAN PACIFIC. FAST LINE to CANADA AND UNITED STATES. LARGE PASSENGER AND MAIL STEAMERS. From LIVERPOOL. Minnehaha, Fri., Feb. 11. Winnipeg, Fri., Mar. 17. Metagama, Fri., Feb. 25. JAPAN—MANILA—CHINA. Quickest Route via Canada. Empress of Japan ..... from Vancouver, March 4. Montenegro ..... from Vancouver, March 4. Empress of Russia ..... from Vancouver, April 30. At present the Belfast call has been discontinued, but will be resumed at a future date. Unsurpassed accommodation. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Cheap Through Tickets to all inland destinations in Canada and the United States. Pamphlets, etc., free from Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., Line Buildings, Liverpool, or C.P.R., 41 Victoria street, Belfast; A. W. Howell, 9 Dame street, Dublin; Cook and Son, 118 Grafton street; Wells and Hobkins, 5 Eden quay, Dublin. NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. Fastest Route, via Canada. CANADIAN-AUSTRALASIAN MAIL SERVICE. MAKURA, from Vancouver, Mar. 16; Moana, Apr. 13. For particulars apply to C.P. Railway as above.

AUSTRALIA, via THE CAPE. P. & O. ONE CLASS ONLY. £16 10s. Od. and upwards to THE CAPE. £20 10s. Od. and upwards to AUSTRALIA. Apply to the Manager, P. and O. Branch Service, 32 Lime street, London, E.C.; Thomas Cook and Son, 118 Grafton street; Wells and Hobkins, 5 Eden quay, Dublin; A. W. Howell, 9 Eden quay, and 12 Eden quay, and S. Graham Corbett, 16 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

AMERICAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS. LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK SERVICE. Philadelphia, Sat. Jan. 29; St. Paul ..... Sat., Feb. 5. Apply to American Line, Liverpool, or to Wells and Hobkins, 5 Eden quay, 7 Cook & Son, 118 Grafton st.; A. W. Howell, 12 Eden quay, Dublin; Scott & Co., Queenstown; Jas. Scott & Sons, 2 Cook & Son, 27 Royal avenue, Belfast; J. Barter & Sons, 92 Patrick st., Kingstown; Cook & Son, Limited, Patrick O'Callaghan, Victoria Hotel, Balbriggan.

FRESH FISH / GAME / POULTRY — Also Every Description Market Garden Produce. LAWSON-POWELL, First-class Fish, Oyster, Ice, Game & Poultry Stores, 2 CHATHAM STREET, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

17/24 H.P. DODGE BROTHERS CAR for immediate delivery. Dublin Motor Company, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

SIMPLICITY, of all things, is the hardest to be copied. That is why the Ford Car holds the leading position to-day. Go supplied at once from the Ford Specialists, Astocars, Ireland, Ltd., CHATHAM STREET GARAGE (off Grafton street), Dublin.

THE New 12 h.p. 1916 Model 75 OVERLAND, electric light and self-starter, for £225 Os. Od. Demonstration car has now arrived. Arrange for trial run. CRAWFORD, Dawson street, Dublin.

FORD Vans, Touring Cars, and Two-seaters for immediate delivery. Only stock also Chassis fitted with Special Closed and Touring Bodies. H. W. ARCHER AND CO., 65 Lr. Mount st., DUBLIN.

11.9 MORRIS-COWLEY. Demonstration Car has now arrived. Arrange for trial run. Sole Agent, BRITTAIN, Hatch street.

£250 BUYS a Bowser Car, with either 3 seater or 5 seater body, completely equipped with brown head, side curtains, wind screen, electric light and self-starter, long stroke engine; 4 guineas tax, the only extras being the tax for the spare rim and the carriage. Immediate delivery from THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Dublin and Belfast.

AUTOCAR LIGHT CAR. BROWNE and RAMSAY, LTD., have for immediate delivery one of the above famous 2-seater Cars. ENGINE—11.9 h.p., 4 cyl. Monobloc cast, enclosed valves. IGNITION—H.T. Magneto. CLUTCH—Multiple Disc Hele-Shaw. COOLING—Thermo-Syphon. TRANSMISSION—Propeller Shaft to Back Axle through 3-speed and Reverse Gear Box completely enclosed and dustproof. WHEELS—Artillery Detachable. TYRES—700 x 80 (Spare Wheel and Tyre included). WHEELBASE—8ft. 6in. Track, 4ft. TAX—£9 9s. Od. PRICE—£215 (Complete). Catalogues and Trial Run on Application. 104-108 LR. BAGGOT ST., DUBLIN.

GENTMOTOR starts and lights your Ford.—Harry Ferguson, Ltd., Dawson street.

LAST DAYS OF ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY'S GREAT SALE. 28 and 29 GRAFTON STREET.

THE PRODUCTION OF A CATALOGUE CALLS FOR EXPERIENCE AND SKILL. Only the best work should be good enough for the Catalogue which is to represent you. SEE US ABOUT IT. HELY'S LIMITED, 26-30 DAME STREET.

WINDOW GLASS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HOYTE & SON, THE CITY OF DUBLIN WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, 17 LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN. Telephone—Royal Exchange, Dublin, No. 414.

VISITORS TO LONDON. Can always obtain a Copy of Current number of THE "IRISH TIMES" At about 6.30 p.m. on Day of Issue at our Office, 59 FLEET STREET, E.C. Advertisements received up to 6.30 p.m. for insertion in next day's issue. 'Phone—Holborn, 396.

ECONOMISE By Saving your Health. Sound, Refreshing Sleep is ensured by Sleeping on a "VI-SPRING" MATTRESS. Call or write for particulars. PIM BROS., LTD., EXCHEQUER STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S PYJAMAS, 5/6, 7/9, 10/6, 12/6, Lowest Cash Prices. GEORGE GRANDY, STEPHEN'S GREEN.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., FOR FIRE ACCIDENT, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, AND BURGLARY. CAPITAL FULLY PAID ..... £100,000. Registered and Head Office, 9 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN. Directors. JOHN MOONEY, Esq., C.V.O., J.P., Chairman. O'CONOR DON, D.L. LAURENCE W. PARKER, Esq. PHILIP H. GRIERSON, Esq. JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq. (Belfast). BERNARD H. O'REILLY, Esq. (Managing Director). Low Rates of Premium and Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. THE POSITION AND STRENGTH COMPANY IS AMPLY SECURED INDEPENDENT OF CAPITAL. Proposal Forms and all information on application to Company's Agents, or to W. COOTE, Manager and Secretary.

EDUCATION.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, ST STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN. Chairman of Trustees: JOHN MOONEY, Esq., C.V.O. Pupils may now be enrolled for the Term commencing 1st February. All Boys receive a Sound General Education. Special Tuition is provided, when necessary, for University, Army, Navy, and Civil Service Candidates. The College has a strong O.T.C. Contingent, and 370 Boys have since enrolled for service in His Majesty's Forces. RECENT SUCCESSES (1915): (1) Four Junior Exhibitions (including the 1st), Classical Scholarship, 1st and 2nd Science Entrance Prizes, 1st Senior Exhibition, 1st Medical Scholarship, and Four Foundation Scholarships (two in Classics, two in Mathematics, and one in Science) at Trinity College, Dublin. (2) Seventeen Prizes, including Eight Exhibitions, at Intermediate Examination. (3) Nine Cadetships at Woolwich, Sandhurst, or Quetta. PREPARATORY SCHOOL at 21 St. Stephen's Green and 47 Rathgar road. Full information regarding the BOARDING and Day Boarding arrangements may be had on application to the Headmaster, CHRTS. M.A. B.Sc.

MR. CLAUDE FULCHER (Late the Connaught Rangers), Prepares Candidates for WOOLWICH, SANDHURST INDIAN ARMY, NAVY, &c. NOV. EXAM., 1915.—The following passed:—For Woolwich—Mr. J. Ryan-Johnson, Mr. S. W. Askefeld-Jones—£307. For India—Mr. M. Cysteel. For Sandhurst—Mr. B. A. Ryan—2089; Mr. R. H. Martin. Address, 11 Upper Merrion street, Dublin.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, DUNDALK (UNDER THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY). The school stands in its own grounds, the situation being one of the healthiest in Ireland. The buildings are lofty, and include a well equipped gymnasium. The success at the various examinations are unsurpassed. SCHOOL REOPENED on 12th JANUARY, 1916. THOS. A. FINCH (Ex-Sch., M.A.), Headmaster. THE ROYAL SCHOOL BOARD, B.A.M. and R.C.M. For Local Examinations in Music. Patron—His MAJESTY THE KING. Honorary Local Representative for Dublin: John O'Duffy, Esq., L.D.S., R.C.S.I., 54 Rutland square. West Moy H. D. La Touche, 34 Elgin road. Carrying Examinations—Syllabus A. Held twice a year, March-April and November-December. Entries close on 9th inst. with extra fee, Feb. 17th. School Examinations—Syllabus B. March, April, June-July, and Oct. Nov. Entries close Feb. 2nd or, with extra fee, Feb. 10th. Syllabuses A and B will be sent post free on application to the Hon. Local Reps., as above, or to the Secretary, 18 Bedford square, London, W.C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Goods of ELIZABETH RUSKELL, late of Knockanrore, Avoca, in the County of Wicklow, Spinster, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of, or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 6th day of December, 1915, are hereby required, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, to furnish (in writing) particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for Samuel Johnson, Stock, Merchant, and Joseph Sheridan, of Redcross, Kilbride, Farmer, both in the County of Wicklow, the Executors of the Will of the said Deceased, to whom Probate thereof was, on the 12th day of January, 1916, granted forth of the Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Kings's Bench Division (Probate). And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 7th day of March, 1916, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which particulars shall have been furnished as hereby required. Dated this 26th day of January, 1916. M. J. O'CONNOR and CO., Solicitors, 22 Wellington quay, Dublin, and Gorey.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Goods of ANNA MARIA LAKKIN, late of the Shelbourne Hotel, Stephen's Green, in the City of Dublin, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the estate or assets of the said Anna Maria Lakkin, who died on the 1st day of January, 1915, are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of March, 1916, to furnish (in writing) particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitor for William Henry Dunne, of 7 Suffolk street, Dublin, Solicitor, and Herbert Wilson, of No. 12 Hatch street, Dublin, K.C., the Executors of the Will of the said Deceased, to whom Probate thereof was granted forth of the Principal Registry, High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate) on the 4th day of January, 1916. Notice of sitting for Proof of Debts.—No. 31. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND. KING'S BENCH DIVISION.—IN BANKRUPTCY. In the Matter of JEREMIAH SLATTERY, of Clogheen in the County of Tipperary, Merchant, a Bankrupt. A Public Sitting in this Matter will be held before the Chief Registrar, at the Bankruptcy Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1916, at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon, for the Proof and Adjudication of Debts and for the vesting of the Official Assignee's account. A Creditor may prove his debt at the Sitting, or send his Proof by post, or attend at my office to have his assented account to the under-named Official Assignee, four days previously to the Sitting in order to have the same admitted. Dated this 27th day of January, 1916. R. M. STUART, Senior Clerk. A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Esq., Official Assignee, Bankruptcy Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin. BENNETT THOMPSON and McNEILL, Solicitors for the Bankrupt, 3, 4, and 5 Suffolk street, Dublin.

THE "IRISH FIELD" will be sent to any address in the United Kingdom for three months for 1/6. Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.

INDIGO BLUE SUITINGS. EVENING DRESS SUITINGS. KENNY & OWENS, TAILORS, 34 DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Goods of RICHARD CONNELL, late of 151 James's street, Dublin, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., Cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of Deceased—who died on the 25th December, 1915—are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of March, 1916, to furnish (in writing) particulars of such claim to the undersigned Solicitors for the Rev. Michael Farrelly, C.C., of St. Joseph's, Kilmacud, Co. Wexford, and Patrick Leavy, of 15 Upper Dominick street, Dublin, Executors of Deceased, to whom Probate was granted forth of the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Ireland on 24th of January, 1916. Notice is further given that, after said 1st of March, 1916, the Executors will distribute Deceased's assets, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given as above required. Dated this 27th day of January, 1916. THOMAS F. O'CONNELL and SON, Solicitors for the Executors, 34 Kildare street, Dublin.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. In the Goods of RICHARD CONNELL, late of 151 James's street, Dublin, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30-31 Vic., c. 54, that Richard Connell, by his Will, dated 26th of November, 1910, left the following bequests for Masses for the repose of his soul and the souls of his wife and his deceased relatives and friends, such Masses to be celebrated in public churches in Ireland, open at the time of such celebration for the free admission of the public, viz.:—To the Parish Priest and four Curates of St. James's Roman Catholic Parish Church, James's street, Dublin ..... £50. To the Very Rev. E. D. Mackey and others, of the Sacristy of the Corrymeer of the Church of St. Augustine, Thomas street ..... £50. To the Very Rev. Joseph M. Flynn and others, on the Superior of the Corrymeer of the Church of St. Mary Immaculate, Inchicore ..... £25. To the Very Rev. Nicholas L. Baldwin and others, of the Superior of the Corrymeer of the Church of St. Francis, Merchant's quay, Dublin ..... £25. To the Very Rev. Stanislaus Forde and others, of the Superior of the Corrymeer of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Gardiner street ..... £25. Testator bequeathed £50 to the Conference of St. James's and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul attached to St. James's Parish Church for the relief of the poor in the Parish of St. James's. Testator directed his Executors and Trustees to invest £1,000 in the name of the Parish Priest of St. James's Parish and Rector of the Church of the Conference of St. James of the Society of St Vincent de Paul, to be held upon trust to apply the income thereof in the purchase and distribution of coal annually thereafter during the deserving poor of the Parish of St. James' the coal endowment thus created to be administered by the said Conference. Testator gave a sum of £1,000 to be held by the Parish Priest and the Parish and Hon. Treasurer for the time being for ever for the time being as Trustees of said Coal Fund. Testator directed his Executors and Trustees to invest £1,000, and he left some and the accumulated income upon trust to hand over same to the Parish Priest of St. James's Parish for the erection of the spire of St. James's Parish Church, provided that same should be erected within three years from Testator's death, said sum of £1,000 to be only paid if the spire were completed within three years from his death. Testator also bequeathed the following bequests: To Mercer's Hospital, Stephen's Green street ..... £200. To the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Eccles street ..... £200. To St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Stephen's Green ..... £200. To Jervis street Hospital and Charitable Infirmary ..... £100. To Steevens' Hospital, Steevens' Lane ..... £100. To Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross ..... £100. To the Little Sisters of the Poor, Kimmahan ..... £100. To the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Cabra ..... £100. To the Schools managed by the Christian Brothers at 140a Lane James's street ..... £25. To the Schools managed by the Sisters of Charity, Bishop Lane ..... £25. To the Sisters of Charity, Basin Lane, for the benefit of the poor visited by them ..... £25. To the Poor School in John's Lane under the management of the Order of St. Augustine ..... £25. To the Sisters of Charity, Convent of Mercy, Donnybrook, for the benefit of the poor of the said Church ..... £100. Testator made a Codicil to his said Will, dated the 3rd day of July, 1914, whereby he left £50 to the Rev. Patrick Dunne, D.D., Minister of the Roman Catholic Schools at John's Lane, for the furnishing and completion of said Schools. Testator died on 23rd of December, 1915, and Probate of his Will and Codicil was granted forth of the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Ireland on 24th of January, 1916, to the Rev. Michael Farrelly, Joseph's, Kilmacud, Co. Wexford, Roman Catholic Clergyman, and Patrick Leavy, of 15 Upper Dominick street, Dublin, Merchant, the Executors named in said Will. Dated this 27th of January, 1916. THOMAS F. O'CONNELL and SON, Solicitors for said Executors, 34 Kildare street, for Ireland, and all other persons whom it may concern.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. In the Goods of WILLIAM JEFFREY DAVIS, late of the Depôt, King's Royal Rifles, Winchester, in the County of Hants, Captain in said King's Royal Rifles, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, that the above-named Captain William Jeffrey Davis, by his Will dated the 4th day of August, 1914, bequeathed the following: To Masonic Charities £50, and Rifle Charities (to Widows, etc.) £50. To Masonic Hospitals in Whitechurch, and possibly Winchester Cathedral, £100. To Whitechurch Charities, £50 (Local Charities). The said Testator was killed on active service at Hooge, Flanders, on or about the 31st day of July, 1915, and Letters of Administration (with the said Will annexed) were on the 5th day of December, 1915, granted forth of the Principal Registry of the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Ireland to Lady Gertrude Clayton Davis, of 20 Basil Mansions, Knightsbridge, London, Widow. Dated the 26th day of January, 1916. COLLIS and WARD, Solicitors for the said Administratrix, 15 Cary street, Dublin. To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and to all whom it may concern.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS. COURT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION. LAND PURCHASE ACTS. Record No. F. 7652. Estate of VERY REVEREND BERNARD CANON COYNE P.P., now the Most Reverend Bishop of Ilphin; JAMES CLARKE and THOMAS J. DEVINE (Purchasers). Take Notice that an Allotment Schedule affecting the holdings of the above named Purchasers of Derrpark, containing 5a. 3r. 0p., and Knockanshee, containing 14a. 1r. 12p., both statute measure, situate in the Barony of Boyle and County of Roscommon, which have been sold under the above Act, to the estate has been lodged in the Registrar's Office of this Court, at 24 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, and any person having any objection to set them inserted, or objecting thereto, is required to lodge an affidavit, stating the particulars of his demand with the Registrar of this Court, on or before the 15th day of February, 1916, and to appear on the following Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at 11 o'clock, before the Judicial Commissioner, at his Court, at the Four Courts, Dublin, when he will adjudicate upon the claims affectional said proceeds. And take Notice that I have fixed Friday, the 18th day of February, 1916, at my Chamber, Dublin Castle, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the vesting of the estate appearing on the said Schedule, and all parties interested should attend before me on that day with the necessary proofs to vouch their respective claims, with a view to the funds being distributed on the said 21st day of February, 1916. Dated the 27th day of January, 1916. G. FRANKS, Examiner. P. C. P. McDERMOT, Solicitor for Vendors, 1 Upper Mount street, Dublin. Pursuant to an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, made in a Suit entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, v. GAHAN. All persons claiming to be incumbrancers affecting (1) Part of the Lands of Edmondstown, containing 17 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches, of Irish statute measure, in the Barony of Rathdown and County of Dublin, held as a present tenancy, subject to the yearly fair rent of £30 0s. 0d. (2) All That and That, the premises known as the Mill Concerns at Whitechurch, with the land attached to same, between Marley Demesne and the road, as now in the occupation of said Defendant, the whole containing 1 acre and 16 perches, Statute measure, or thereabouts, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, Parish of Whitechurch, and County of Dublin, held under lease of 23rd November, 1853, from Jacob Charles La Touche to Mathew Gahan, for the term of 99 years, from 29th September, 1853, at the yearly rent of £5—, are, by their Solicitors, to enter and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Honourable Mr. Justice Barton, Four Courts, City of Dublin, on or before the 12th day of February, 1916, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said Order. Every Claimant is required to state any security is to produce the same before the said Honourable Mr. Justice Barton, at his Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, on the 15th day of February, 1916, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims. Dated this 12th day of January, 1916. THOS. W. ARKER, Chief Clerk. WM. H. DUNNE, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 7 Suffolk street, Dublin.

"IRISH TIMES." BELFAST BRANCH OFFICE. 108 ROYAL AVENUE. 'Phone—1757, Belfast.

RAILWAYS.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

EXTRA TRAINS, Between DUBLIN, WICKLOW, WEXFORD, WATERFORD, etc. ON WEEK-DAYS, commencing on MONDAY NEXT, 31st INSTANT, a Train will leave HARCOURT STREET FOR WEXFORD AT 9.25 A.M. Stopping at all Stations between Bray and Wexford. Connections will be given on the Shillelagh and Waterford Branches. A Train will leave WEXFORD for HARCOURT STREET at 6.0 p.m., stopping at all Stations between Wexford and Bray. Some slight alterations will be made in the other Main Line Trains, and in the Greystones Traffic. Full particulars of which can be obtained at the Stations. By Order. 27th Jan., 1916.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS IN SMALL. ONE HALFPENNY PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE—SIXPENCE. FOUR CONSECUTIVE INSERTIONS GIVEN FOR THE PRICE OF THREE. Advertisements of all Public Corporations, Registry Offices, Auctions, Trade Advertisements, and those ordered to be placed under special headings not in accordance with our regular classification will be charged at 1d. per line. Government Advertisements 1½ per line. POSTAGE—NEW RATE. The address to which replies are to be sent is charged for in every case. The address at this office is charged as three words, but when replies received here are to be posted to advertiser additional words are necessary, as letters addressed to a Number are not forwarded. Postage for replies should be sent with Advertisements, and it should be noted that the rate is now 1d. for 1 ounce, 2d. for 2 ounces, and 3d. for each additional 2 ounces. Replies to Advertisements addressed to numbers at this office will be received and handed with the utmost care and attention, but this Journal is not responsible for delays or omissions in this respect, nor will they undertake any claim for loss in connection therewith. When not Prepaid all Advertisements will be charged for as Newly Entered. Letters addressed to letters addressed to initials or to certain or Solicitors names at a Post Office will not be forwarded, but will be retained for a time in Dead Letter Office. Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted. ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER. Cash original testimonials, or other articles of value should not be enclosed in letters addressed through an Office Number to Advertiser. ANY CHEQUE OR WRITTEN REPLY, or any INQUIRY ARISING FROM A PREPAID ADVERTISEMENT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE ADVERTISEMENT. REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS ARE KEPT ONE THIRTY WEEKS ONLY. THE IRISH TIMES DOES NOT HOLD INTEREST ON TRADE CHEQUES. ALL ADVERTISEMENTS AND REPLIES ARE NOT FORWARDED WITH BROUGHTLY. N.B.—GREAT CARE IS TAKEN THAT ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR CORRECTLY, BUT NO LIABILITY IS ENTERTAINED FOR ANY ERROR OR O

TOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

MOTORS CONTINUED.

1915 LIGHT Car, complete going for £60 under cost price—Apply "Mile Sand"—Keating and Lundy, Great Brunswick st.

1916 OVERLAND Car, Model 83, four seater, self starter, electric lighting, etc., mileage 4,000 only, guarantee for selling; any inspection and trial; bargain, £220—W 1390, this office.

WANTED.

WANTED, Cheap, very local make. Full particulars and price—W 1400, this office.

WANTED, Motor Car, 2 seater, or light 4 seater; state lowest price with full details—W 1401, this office.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

LARGE stock Steel Studded 815 x 105 Tyres in stock. Clearing 29 and 30 Parnell st.

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A 1—WHY Wait? We can deliver from stock 34 h.p. Indians, 4 and 7 h.p. Indians, 4 and 7 h.p. Harley-Davidsons, 3 h.p. Excelsior, 3 h.p. Levis, 2 h.p. Rex, 2 h.p. New Imperial Job, Clyno (Fore Gear), 3½ h.p. Douglas, all Clutches, at Clyno (Fore Gear), 3½ h.p. Douglas, all Clutches, at Clyno (Fore Gear), 3½ h.p. Douglas, all Clutches, at

WALDRON'S GARAGE, PEMBROKE LANE.

BEGINNERS CAN'T GO WRONG ON A MOTOR BICYCLE PURCHASED FROM THE

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MOTOR LORRIES & VANS.

MOTOR CLOTHING, LIVERIES, ETC.

BICYCLES.

CHAUFFEURS, ETC., CONTD.

DISENGAGED.

LAND FOR MEATH LABOURERS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ARDEE, THURSDAY.

At the meeting of Ardee (No. 2, Co. Meath) District Council yesterday—Mr. James Gannon (August) presiding—the Clerk intimated that the land vested in the Council for the grazing of labourers' cows on the Black Island estate had yielded a net profit of £6 5 for the year, which was considered very satisfactory.

The Chairman said that owing to the high prices of store cattle last May, the labourers did not invest their money in stock, with the result that they had to meadow five acres of the holding.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S ESTATE.

DISTRIBUTIONS SEE

SHIPPING STRIKE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EVENT.

Methodist Church.—A night in St. Andrew's Church will preside at the Rathgar Methodist Church.

DIVORCE.

DIVORCE IN COUNTY DUBLIN.

CORRESPONDENTS.

To Advertisements will be found on Page 1.

DINGLE MILLER'S CODICIL.

LANDING ARMS AT HOWTH.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

POPULARITY OF POLICE.

THE LAW COURTS.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES.—Friday, January 28, 1916.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL IN IRELAND.—For Hearing—Appeals—H.M. Postmaster-General v. Great Southern and Western Railway Co. (M.R. on costs); Carroll v. Cox, K.B.D.

COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—Before the Lord Chancellor in chambers (on rising of the Court of Appeal) motions. In Lunacy—Before the Registrar, 11.30 o'clock—Summons, Rose Todd and Calbert, statement, Carruth; statements. Before the Assistant Registrar, 11.30 o'clock—Vesch account, Graham. Lord Chancellor's Chambers—Before the Chief Clerk, 11.30 o'clock—Nicholson, a minor, O'Dwyer, Nicholson, minors, Birmingham, minors.

RULE 1 Court—Murphy v. Archer. To be Mentioned Chambers v. Gleeson. Rolls Chambers, at 11 o'clock—Kilcoole Slate Co., Ltd., sign cert., Kilcoole Road, M'Cann v. M'Cann, sign cert.; Limerick Market Trustees; National Stadley, National Bank Ltd., v. Ireland, Ltd., Mackay v. Maher; M'Dowell v. Powell v. Fisherty; T. Maginn, deceased, Maginn v. P. Coffey, deceased, Maginn v. J. Fox, deceased, Fox v. Delany.

RULE 2 MR. JUSTICE BARTON.—Actions for summons at hearing. At Chambers, 12 o'clock—Murray; same v. same; same v. Wednesday, 2nd February—Action—Murphy. For Thursday, 3rd February—Moffett, Moffett v. Rodbell v. Kelly. Wednesday, 9th February—Action—Sullivan. For Wednesday, 16th February—Robertson, Earl of Cork's (Charlton) v. Mr. Justice Barton's Chambers, at 11 o'clock—Hickey v. Murtagh, sign cert.; Earl of Cork's sign cert.; Clarke v. M'Evoy, sign cert.; Dockey v. O'Toole, sign cert.; Green v. Ashford; Wood v. Nelson; Crowe v. Jordan; Rodd v. M'Courich. Before 11.30 o'clock—Toole v. Keegan.

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE—Master's Office—Ex parte Taxations—Arrangement and Keating; Guardians of the Poor v. Harper; Hugh Harper. Master Deputy—Dublin Corporation and Alexander, Coulter v. M'Mahon; G. Hoare v. M'Mahon; G. Hoare, Coulter, deceased, J. M'Mahon, Northing, deceased. A. T. Master Cullen, 11 o'clock—A. per Master Cullane, 11 o'clock—A. per mond and G. S. W. J. Molloy v. Ireland; v. Jameson; Jameson v. Lambe v. Babington, Stanlon and Sons; London v. Babington, Stanlon and Son; London v. Babington.

LAND JUDGES.—The case of Harrison v. Harrison, Crane of Malcomson v. Malcomson for this day, stand adjourned till 1st January. The Receiver case of Peacocke will appear in the list instead of Tuesday, 1st February. Chamber—Baron de Robeck, Robeck v. Dickinson, Examiner—Land Commission, Wade Todd, v. Todd.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Crown Side—Ex parte Motions. Civil Motions. The owners, master, and others of the steamer Rambler, of Liverpool, v. the Norwegian barque Kotka. Before the Court, at hearing.

Ex parte Motions at 11 o'clock. Ex parte Cahill, Sandetown v. Dublin. Barton v. Maher, Chamberlaine v. Molloy, Molloy v. Molloy, Molloy v. Molloy, Molloy

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Switzer & Co. Ltd., have secured from a High-class Coat Maker, at a big price concession for clearing, 500 Ladies' Coats, in 6 smart designs. Mostly Navy Nap Fleece, but there are a few colours, and also some Mixed Tweeds

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THE "IRISH TIMES" COLUMN FOR NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

CHEAP FOOD.

TEN CHAPTERS ON THE IMPERIAL LAND QUESTION.

Chap. 1—Irish Finance. 2—Some Irish Farmers—The Dairymen. 3—The Humbugs. 4—Irish Farms. 5—Farming. 6—The Canadian Huddle. 7—The Yankees and their Prospects. 8—Australia. 9—Africa. 10—A Free Land.

Written by DIGBY HUSSEY DE BURGH. Dublin: All Booksellers and Bookstalls. Price 1/-

Books of the Week.

IDEALISM.

The author says:—"The aim of these lectures is to show that the new investigations which the world owes in the main to M. Bergson supply the means of further advance along the path which had been marked out by the great succession of the immortals. The Idealism which the modern world owes to Berkeley, Kant, Hegel, and T. H. Green has been subjected to a very thorough going criticism, but its fundamental principles have not been destroyed." The fundamental postulate of these lectures seems to be that consciousness is the most concrete form of existence, and that inanimate matter is an abstraction cut out from living experience, and having no true existence except in so far as it is the experienced content of some mind. The Bishop claims to be an interpreter of Berkeley in the light of subsequent German idealism and Bergson. Just as matter, apart from spirit, is an incomplete reality, we gather, the individual conscious ness is an incomplete section of the universal experience of the Deity. The Bishop attacks the problem of pain and evil with great courage and hopefulness. He would like to claim that evil and pain are mere incomplete abstractions, but the objectivity to which he is committed prevents him from drawing this conclusion. He concludes that, "while we are unable to solve the problem of evil, we can see reason to believe that it is solved in God." The saying of Augustine would, perhaps, be appropriate: "*Deus nullus scitur esse.*"

The lectures were delivered before the war began, but the author thinks it necessary to apologise for indulging in the quiet and secret blisses of philosophy at a time as this. The apology is a fine one in his philosophy. If philosophy were in reality is bitter, surely it must be inadequate. We are reminded by a German who thinks that he is hidden his enemy when his head is buried in the sand. Subjective idealism and the idealism with which it is associated in other doctrines up to a certain point when they are confronted with what a follower of Bergson calls the "concrete flow of life" collapse hopelessly. The war is as much evidence as any that human life has been in an position and for its values, and that such forces that are blind to the lesson of history. The lesson of history is that which science has proved to be learned by abstract thinkers, and by the Churches, and by the Church, when society has been purged of its parasite teachers, perhaps, when society has been purified by purging to the cold and logical type of mind. It has not appeared, but is foreseen in Spinoza—will be so when his real environment that he is necessary to invent conditions. The right direction for at present is that pointed out by Bacon, Hobbes, Spencer, and when he was not hysterical. We must become comprehensively and natural before it can be and this result cannot be achieved individual, but only by the united

Of Down's work is a magnificent to set idealism on its legs and apply it to all departments As such it is a noble contribution philosophy. If we have to regard it may be because we are defective metaphysical intuition. If it is a failure, it is not the less

R. A. P. ROGERS.

"Lectures in Human Experience." Contributed Lectures for the year 1915-16 in the University of Dublin. By the Right Rev. H. C. G. Moule, D.D., Bishop of Durham. London: Edward Arnold. 1/-

OUR FIGHTING SERVICES.

It is a great pleasure to read an account written by a man who has had the opportunity of having been in both the Army and the Navy. In the military history of our country the name of Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., occupies a prominent place. His survey of our military services begins with the Norman conquest and ends with the Boer War. The point of the dedication is, then, clear. To my comrades of all ranks and races, who fought for their country, to those of the Army in active appreciation of the deeds done for the Empire; to those of the Navy in the valiant men who have given their lives, in defending a noble inheritance, and in upholding a righteous cause." This spirit dominates the whole book. The writer is justly conscious that we have a goodly heritage, and that we must spend our heart's blood in defending it.

As we turn over the leaves of this work we are impressed by the judgments of the practical man, of the general who has not merely to plan the campaign, but also of the general who led his men in the field. For example, Professor Oman thinks that Sir John Moore missed an opportunity of crushing Soult on December the 23rd, 1809, stating that, if he had marched on Carrion in the afternoon of the 22nd, he would have caught Soult at a disadvantage at dawn of the 23rd. "This criticism," writes Sir Evelyn Wood, "appears to me to be unfounded, but to appreciate fully the difficulties of the movement of troops with impressed or hired transport it is necessary to have had some personal experience with such means of conveying the supplies and baggage of an army." The criticisms of the author are so delicately put that we feel some hesitation in criticising him in turn. He is not, we fear, much at home in the art of seeing mistakes in his proof sheets. Thus, he makes Schomberg to be 80 years of age in 1689, while in the following year he is 83. An Irish writer is puzzled at his reading of such a town as "Inniskillen." A more serious matter is that in his account of the battle of Trafalgar the writer makes no use of the results at which the official committee of the Admiralty arrived.

Much, however, will be forgiven to the author who can so well sum up the military qualities of Oliver Cromwell. "Worcester, he thinks, "was the climax of his career as a soldier. For nine years he had fought successfully, and although checked by fortresses, as at Stirling and at Waterford, where his sound judgment made him refrain from an assault, he had never beaten in the field. He instinctively embodied the true cavalry spirit, which, made up of two opposing characteristics, can seldom be present in one man. The perfect cavalry commander loves horses, and is continually watching them in peace, to ensure their being kept in good condition; but, on the other hand, when the decisive moment arrives for their use he never hesitates to expend their lives and the lives of their riders. In action against well-mounted, brave horsemen success can only be obtained by the fullest venture of the lives of the men and horses in cohesive, ridden-home attacks delivered at high, but carefully regulated, speed. Cromwell always remembered what his dashing opponent, Prince Rupert, generally forgot—that in cavalry actions victory mostly remains with the leader who puts into the fight the last-formed body of troops. The soundness of his personal teaching is shown by the remarkable difference on the battle-field of the squadrons raised by even such a good soldier as Fairfax, and himself. When, as often happened, their men were ridden over at first by Rupert's well-born horsemen, Cromwell's troops would rally, re-form, and await orders, while Fairfax's remained a mob." It is difficult to say what is new and true respecting the military capacity of the great Protector, but surely Sir Evelyn Wood has said it.

In all parts of the volume the reader will profit by the views which Sir Evelyn Wood puts forward. They are extremely well expressed, and there can be no doubt as to the meaning they are meant to convey. The last section of the book gives us an account of the French Revolutionary War, the Peninsular War, the Waterloo campaign, the Army in India, 1842-49, the Crimea, the Sipahi Mutiny, Ashanti, the Zulu War, the Army in Egypt, and the War in Africa.

In the chapter dealing with the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras the author emphasises the importance of the understanding between Blucher and Wellington. The Prussian and the Irish generals resolved that they would support one another, be the cost what it might, and this resolution had far-reaching consequences upon the issues of the Battle of Waterloo. The writer also draws attention to the moral effect produced by the charges of the French cavalry at Quatre Bras, and he rightly terms General Kellermann the finest cavalry leader in Napoleon's army. Charles in noting possible scenes of future battles. While passing through Belgium in the summer of 1814, he had noticed the strength of the position at Waterloo—Mont St. Jean—and had remarked at the time to those who were accompanying him that, should the day ever come when he would have to fight a battle for the protection of Brussels, he would, if it were possible for him to do so, fight it in that position. It is the old story, that when men are able to use an opportunity it is because they have foreseen it, and are prepared for it on its arrival. Sir Evelyn Wood appreciates the fighting worth of Wellington's men at its proper value, and he depreciates the Headquarters staff. The members of the latter, according to Wellington, were untrained and inefficient; and he resented very strongly the way in which the appointments had been made; his own nominees were ignored. This complaint has a familiar sound even in these days.

From the French point of view it was peculiarly unfortunate that Berthier was no longer Chief of the Staff. For nineteen years he had served Napoleon faithfully in that capacity. His successor, Soult, was, as the author points out, an object of suspicion to all sections of the army. The generals had no confidence in him: the soldiers mistrusted him. He was a competent general, but he was not a competent Staff officer. Excelmans and Vandamme were not on speaking terms with him. Indeed, Napoleon was not fortunate in his relations with his generals. He knew the weaknesses of each, and often he encouraged one to quarrel with the other. For many years this policy had not had too many evil effects, but in the end the personal animosities of the commanders had something to say to the defeat of the French side. Sir Evelyn Wood does not lay much stress upon the physical condition of Napoleon, though we feel that had the commander of 1815 possessed the bodily strength of the commander of 1796, the outcome might have been very different.

"Our Fighting Services." By Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. London: Cassell and Co. 21/-

AN ANCIENT SCANDAL.

The reader who expects to find a lurid tale of the misdemeanour of one of the many German Princes in arms against us will be disappointed in this book. "A German Prince and His Victim" is a rehash of a very old affair. So long ago as the year 1893 there appeared in Paris the work of a young Greek lady which created a great sensation. The parties involved in this miserable business were Ernst, the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, and Pauline Panam, the author of the "Memoirs of Pauline Panam." The appearance of the book aroused a storm of indignation against the Duke, who already bore an evil reputation. One of the results was that his wife, whose married life had been unhappy in the extreme, obtained a legal separation, and afterwards a divorce, though this latter decree entailed her parting with her two sons, Ernst and Leopold.

The story of the Memoirs begins in 1807. After Tilsit, when Prussia and Russia had been crushed, Napoleon, as part of a general settlement, permitted Coburg to join the Rhenish Confederation. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1806 the old Duke was too much occupied with an overtaxed, rebellious people to fight on Napoleon's behalf, and was accordingly excused, but his son, Ernst, fought against France. For this act, while his father was still alive, there came no punishment; but upon the death of the old Duke, Napoleon's wrath descended. The Duchy and his private fortune were confiscated. The Tsar of Russia, however, intervened on his behalf, and Ernst was restored in his Duchy and was admitted to the Rheinbund. The loss of his private fortune was a bitter blow, and he even ventured to lay before Napoleon a claim for compensation. This was the reason for his being in Paris in 1807.

At a ball at the *Ecole Militaire* he met Pauline Panam, a young lady not in her 15th year, to whom, as he at once succumbed. Pauline was living with her mother, a widow, and her sister, Madame Langis, also a widow, with one small daughter, Josephine. Plausible excuses were easily manufactured by the Duke for calling on the family, who all apparently became enraptured with him. Treacherously taking advantage of his friendship, he betrayed Pauline, but the fact was kept from her mother and sister. Just at this time the Duke's mother, the Grand Duchess Augusta, peremptorily recalled him to Coburg. Unwilling to lose the object of his passion, he, by specious promises of a post of maid of honour to his mother, induced Madame Panam to allow Pauline and the little Josephine to follow him to Coburg. To facilitate matters they went disguised as boys. Needless to say, the Grand Duchess point-blank refused to have anything to do with a Parisian "adventuress." The Duke was at his wits' end, and matters were not made any easier by the arrival of Pauline and Josephine at the inn. From here they were hurried off to a gardener's lodge, where they lived behind drawn blinds, and every care was taken to prevent their presence from being known to the Grand Duchess. All this story goes to prove the Duke an unmitigated blackguard. Having once got the child—for she was nothing else—in his power, he subjected her to an almost indescribable existence. Incredibly mean, he would not arrange for any money to be provided for the poor girl's upkeep, even after the birth of his son. Vicissitude followed vicissitude. An attempt was made on her life, and there were various efforts to kidnap the child; but, with the help of some friends who were interested in her story, she managed to weather the storm, living at times in Dresden, Frankfort, and Vienna. At last, after many years, she returned to Paris. Here the Memoirs were published, really as an effort to force the Duke to provide for his son—with what results we have seen, the Duke having married in the meantime. A certain amount of interest is to be derived from the description of life in a petty German Royal household—the exaggerated idea of importance and the amazing narrowness of life.

We meet with numerous well-known people in the book—Metternich, Talleyrand, Castlereagh, the Grand Duke Constantine, and others. The Memoirs had a huge success, and were translated into English, but soon some other distraction absorbed people's attention, and Pauline was forgotten. For years it was believed that she and her son died in poverty, but we learn that this was not the case. She married a Prince, we are told, and lived happily; but her son turned out badly, and died young. The illustrations to the book are interesting and well produced.

"A German Prince and his Victim." Taken from the Memoirs of Madame Pauline Panam, "the beautiful Greek." With 16 Portraits and Illustrations. London: John Long. 12/6 net.

A RED CROSS ANTHOLOGY.

The ladies who compiled this selection from English war verses, past and present, are to be congratulated on the judgment shown in their choice, no less than on the praiseworthy object of its publication. The book, we are told, is "sold for the benefit of the Red Cross," and we trust that, in the words of the graceful dedication to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra—

"... the poet's pen
Shall draw a tiny stream of gold
To help and comfort wounded men."

As is fitting, our nearer Allies are not unrepresented. "*L'Angelus*," the touching poem of M. Emile Cammaerts, written to the *Observer* for the anniversary of the German ultimatum to Belgium, is given on p. 32. The volume fitly closes with the poem "*Aux Poètes Futurs*" of M. Sully Prudhommes, that "pensive poet of science," as Mr. Herbert Warren terms him in the preface which he contributes to the collection. M. Prudhomme, addressing those "*poètes à venir*," who will know so many things, bearing further than we can a torch throwing fuller light on the final ends and first causes of this cataclysm, reminds them of the surroundings amidst which the singers of to-day utter their songs:—

Les plaintes me chassaient, ou tremblaient tant d'alarmes,
Vous qui, mieux armés, forez en d'heureux jours
Sur de plus basses objets des poètes sans larmes.

The lines, quoted from Charles Kingsley's "21st September, 1870," are worth remembering now in our outlook on an even gloomier future:—

And ever at the loom of birth
The mighty Mother weaves and sings:
She weaves fresh robes for mangled earth,
She sings—fresh hopes for desperate things.

We recall our first passionate outburst of indignation at the action of the Kaiser in reading "The Day," that remarkable poem by Mr. Henry Chappell, a railway porter at the Great Western Station at Bath:—

You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day,
Yours is the harvest red.
Can you not hear the groans and the awful cries?
Can you see the heap of slain that lies
And sightless turned to the flame-split skies
The glazed eyes of the dead?

We have poems from Canada and from Australia a fine example from Mr. Archibald Strong's "Sonnets of the Empire," lately reviewed in our columns, and from the United States Mr. Seton Jevons's poem, "To the Allies."

"The Fiery Cross: An Anthology." Compiled by Mabel C. Edwards and Mary Booth. London: Great Richards. 2/6 net.

AUSTRALIA.

The recent evolution of Australasia has been both rapid and remarkable. Less than one hundred years ago—in 1824 to be precise—the total population of the Commonwealth of Australia was 48,072. In 1913 it had risen to 4,872,059. An increase of such magnitude in so brief a period speaks eloquently of the expanding resources of this country. It would be impossible to attempt to review the contents of this closely packed volume in anything like a comprehensive manner unless unlimited space were at one's disposal. It must, therefore, suffice if we enumerate the headings of some of the most important chapters. These treat of such matters as the discovery, colonisation, and federation of Australia; physiography, population, vital statistics, land tenure and settlement, pastoral production, agricultural production, farmyard and dairy products, forests, forestry, and forest products, fisheries, and pisciculture, mines and mining, manufacturing industries, commerce, shipping, roads and railways, posts, telegraphs and telephones, Commonwealth finance and State finance, private finance, public instruction, public institutions, and local government, industrial unionism and industrial legislation, defence, public hygiene, labour and industrial statistics, as well as many other features that concern the intelligent citizen. The book is exceptionally well supplied with maps, graphs, and diagrams, all of which are excellently reproduced, and they aid the reader in grasping the numerical and other details set out in the various chapters. Mr. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, who is responsible for the compiling of this work, has performed his task—by no means a light one—in a masterly manner, and has produced a volume which should stand as a model for other States to emulate.

"The Commonwealth of Australia—Official Year Book." London: Commonwealth Offices, Westminster.

THE NEW EUROPE.

Mr. Arnold Toynbee wrote a permanently valuable contribution to the problem of the new map of Europe in his "Nationality and the War." This able work he now supplements in his "The New Europe." In the latter book we find a thoughtful attempt to apply knowledge—wide historical knowledge—to such questions of nationality as the Ukraine. All these essays, with one exception, have appeared in the columns of the *Nation*. They are all well worth reading, though, of course, the author would not dream of asking us to assent to some of the conclusions which he proposes.

In a short survey of two ideals of nationality—that of the Central Powers and that of the Allies. His view of the former is tersely put: "Nationality is legal title; therefore Belgium and Burgundy must be German because the Mediæval Empire called them its own. Nationality is geographical cohesion; therefore, Belgium, Posen, and Schleswig must be German, because they are necessary complements to the frontiers of the Fatherland. Nationality is language; therefore Flemish and Alsatian must be German, because they speak a Teutonic tongue. For such principles the French, Polish, Danish, and Belgian nations must be maimed or even dismembered, and the supreme political achievement of Europe, the right of freely constituted human groups to work out their own salvation, must be trampled brutally under foot. This ideal of nationality is a menace to our salvation."

"The New Europe." By Arnold Toynbee. London: Dent. 1/6.

AN ALPHABET OF IRISH SAINTS.

The idea of producing such a children's book as this was taken, we are told, from the illustrated Alphabet of Saints composed by the late Monsignor Benson and three of his friends. It is apparently designed to accomplish three different ends—to interest and instruct Irish children in the lives of Irish saints, to inspire them with a high ideal of the future of their country, and to foster the study of the Irish language. Sir Henry Bellingham and Dr. Douglas Hyde contribute each a foreword, the former in English, the latter in Irish; and the Rev. Paul Rabbitte, O.Cist. of St. Joseph's Abbey, Roscrea, furnishes the historical notes. The English rhymes are the composition of Miss Charlotte Dease, the Irish rhymes are by "Torna," and the illustrations by Lucas Rooney. The sketches are only in outline, but this is due to the praiseworthy design of using them as the vehicle for a painting competition for children under the ages of ten and sixteen years. An entry-form for this accompanies each book, and the services have been secured of Lady Butler, Mr. George Russell ("A. E."), and Major Gerald Dease as judges. We are, unfortunately, unable to speak of the merits of the Irish rhymes, but the English rhymes might easily have risen to a higher level. The book is beautifully produced, both as to type and illustrations, by the Dundalgan Press.

"The Alphabet of the Saints." Dundalk: Dundalgan Press. 1/-

FLEMISH SKETCHES.

"The Path of Life" is not a treatise on practical piety. It is a collection of sketches of country life in the Flemish Netherlands. One of them, entitled "Spring," might almost be described as a tale. But for the most part they are composed of impressionist sketches, an infinitude of little pictures in words of homely life, artless to a degree in form, but subtly apt in language, little concerned with the profounder emotions or the byways of conscience. Thus "Spring" opens: "Mother stood like a clucking hen among her red-cheeked youngsters. She was holding a loaf against her fat stomach, and, with a curved pruning-knife, was cutting off good thick slices, which the youngsters snatched away one by one and stuffed into their pockets." So it goes on, simply, yet surely, building up a picture that gains our interest and sympathy. It is a kind of thing that certain French writers delight in, but it is not found a home among us.

From the translator's note we learn that Streuvel's real name is Frank Lateur; and that "this foremost writer of the Netherlands was once a baker, and stood daily at sunrise, bare-chested, before his glowing oven, drawing bread for the folk of his village. The stories and sketches in the present volume all belong to that period."

"The Path of Life." By Stijn Streuvels. London: Allen and Unwin. 5s. net.

CHAPLAINS AT THE FRONT.

Mr. Winnifrith's book is introduced by a foreword from the Bishop of London, and a preface by General Smith-Dorrien. The gallant General strongly recommends the public to read this book, and he bears testimony to the splendid services rendered by the Army Chaplains. "It is true," he says, "that they were not tested so highly as the skilled surgeons, who, day after day, under a deadly fire in close proximity to the enemy, with unshaken nerve tended to the wounded and performed delicate operations; but they were always near at hand, and showed such devoted indifference to danger and hardship in their ministrations to the sick and wounded as to place them on the highest level of those heroes who are fighting that our Empire may prevent all that counts for truth, righteousness, and honour from being ground in the dust."

Mr. Kennedy's experiences in the field were not so thrilling as Mr. Winnifrith's, and his narrative is much less vivid. Nevertheless it also has value, as almost any first-hand experience must, and will be read with considerable interest.

The Church in the Fighting Line. By the Rev. D. P. Winnifrith. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d.

With the Immortal Seventh Division. By the Rev. F. J. Kennedy. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 2s. 6d.

RECENT FICTION.

A curious temperamental study is presented in Gretchen Meyer, the German girl whom Miss Velarty relates. We have a fascinating picture of the girl who elects to live in England, and is without actuated by a secret hatred of all things British. For instance, the her English friend finds burning resentment in Gretchen's German breast. The author's method is analytical, but we close the book having gained any very clear insight into the disingenuous mind of her heroine, we are mystified as utterly as Miss Velarty herself. "The system of espionage practised before the war, upon the English coasts is cleverly described.

Miss Velarty's Disclosure. By Evelyn Beauchamp Peirce. Chapman and Hall. 6/-

There is excellent work in this first novel. Garth Berry, a sturdy young yeoman, is bereved to be the heir to a fortune, and circumstances compel him to take his place as Lord Trevoignarth. It behoves him therefore, to leave the rude life to which he delights and a certain West country maid whom he loves he has never seen. We must sympathise with Garth when he finds himself spirited away from his ploughshare to the drawing-rooms of Mayfair, but his largeness of heart, aids him in surmounting social difficulties. The magic of the moors and kindliness of the simple Devon folk combine, moreover, to weave a spell which even town sees fit to invade Garth's country. Doris Craig will do better still, later on.

"The Key of the World." By Doris Craig. Long. 6/-

Mr. Roberts's latest volume consists of seven sea tales—"sea romances" the author aptly designates them. They are amusing, though the fun is a little forced at times. The romances consists mainly of a cheerful blackguarding of one another by the crews of two ships. Among the best of them is that entitled "The Ship and the Tiger," which narrates how a beautiful young tiger cub is done on board ship, and finally was rescued, after the defeat of a better plan, swung overboard. Most of Mr. Roberts's characters, even to their names, are old friends, but then the author is out for fun, and the proper thing to do is to laugh with him.

"The Lords of the Foc'sle." By Morley Roberts. Nash. 6/-

This is one of Mrs. Leighton's sensational tales. There is plenty of action of the "moving picture" order, and, doubtless, the patrons of that mushroom art would highly appreciate a "strong drama in three reels" adapted from the plot. Mere print cannot do justice to the situations arising from a hidden will, a secret marriage, and a murder or two. However, the blue-blooded villain is satisfactorily black at heart, and the honest working man, who proves his undoing, duly reaps the reward.

"Human Nature." By Marie Connor Leighton. Ward, Lock. 6/-

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

WALTER OF TINNEVELLY. By Amy Wilson-Carmichael. With portraits. London: Morgan and Scott. 6/-

Books Relating to the War.

"FRIGHTFULNESS" IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Francis Bickmore. Fisher Unwin. 1/-

THE CONVOY OF MERCY. By Dorothea Chester Bell. Constable. 6/-

THE BABY VOTE. By Dorothy Canfield. Constable. 6/-

THE DAUGHTER PAYS. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. Cassell. 6/-

History.

LOCAL HISTORY SERIES—THE STORY OF MANCHESTER. By J. F. Wood. London: Werner Laurie. 1/-

Literary.

"WRITERS OF THE DAY" SERIES—THOMAS HARDY. By Harold Child. London: Nisbet. 1/-

THE PEOPLE OF THE ANNUALS. A Survey of Eighteenth Century Literature or A Place of Rest and Refreshment. By George Saintsbury. London: Bell. 5/-

DAYS AND WAR. By Henry Carr de Lafontaine. London: Constable and Co. 3/6.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTING OLD MINIATURES. By J. H. Yoxall. London: Heinemann. 2/6.

COLLECTING OLD GLASS, ENGLISH AND IRISH. By J. H. Yoxall. London: Heinemann. 2/6.

THE PRINCESS IN THE SILVER CHAIR. By R. March Phillipps. London: Martin. 1/-

PARISIAN CHARACTERS IN PHILOSOPHY SLEEP. By Hanna Rion. London: Werner Laurie. 1/-

DECORATING AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Alexander Morgan. London: Longmans. 2/6.

BILLIARDS FOR AMATEURS. By Charles Roberts. London: Werner Laurie. 1/-

THE TWO-STROKE ENGINE: A Manual of the Coming Form of Internal Combustion Engine. By Dr. A. M. Low, D.Sc. London: Temple Press. 1/6.

Pamphlets.

I.—THE SOUTHERN SLAV PROGRAMME. With a map. II.—THE SOUTHERN SLAVS: Land and People. With a map. III.—A SERVIAN OF SOUTHERN SLAV HISTORY. Library. London: Nisbet and Co. Each 3d.

THE CANADIAN CURRENT, 1909-1915. By J. I. McLennan. London: Effingham Wilson. 1/-

GYPSIES: A STUDY IN APPLIED ETHICS. By J. C. M'Walter. Dublin: Pontonby.

Political and Economic.

THE PEOPLE'S CREDIT. By Oswald Stoll. London: Eveleigh Nash. 6/-

THE PATRIOTISM OF RAMSAY MACDONALD AND OTHERS. By Claud Mullins. London: Eveleigh Nash. 6d.

THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD. By "Tryphonus." London: Routledge. 6d.

"PUNCH" DAY BY BRITAIN. By Charles Sarolea. London: Heinemann. 3/6.

THE PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE OF 1915. A History of Mediæval Political Thought in the West. By R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and A. J. Carlyle, M.A., D.Litt. Lecturer in Political Economics (Late Fellow of University College, Oxford. Vol. III.: Political Theory from the Tenth Century to the Thirteenth. By C. J. Carlyle. London: Blackwood and Sons. 10/6.

Reprints.

RANCHER CARLEFF. By Harold Bindloss. London: John Long. 1/-

THE WHITE COMPANY. By Conan Doyle. London: Nelson. 1/-

RED FOX. By C. G. D. Roberts. London: Nelson. 1/-

Theology.

DRAWING THE NET, OR, HOLDING THE YOUNG FOR THE CHURCH. Practical Suggestions for Ministers. By the Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon. London: Morgan and Scott. 1/-

SERMONS OF THE KINGDOM: Addresses to Children. By the Rev. Will Reason. London: Morgan and Scott. 1/-

THE HISTORY OF A CLUB. By Roland Stafford. London: Elliot Stock. 2/-

Translations.

THE WAY OF THE CROSS. By V. Dorozhevich. With an introductory note by Stephen Graham. London: Constable and Co. 7/6.

THE RUSSIAN CARPS AND FRESHWATER TRADE IN GERMANY. By Maurice Millioud, Professor of Sociology in the University of Lausanne. With an introduction by the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. London: Constable and Co. 4/6.

MARTIN ANDERSEN NEXØ'S DITTE. The Great Struggle. By Martin Andersen Nexø. Translated by Bernard Miall. London: Sidgwick and Jackson. 6/-

Verse.

HEART-HOME BALLADS. By Hugh Wharton. West Brompton: Cornish and Co.

SONG OF THE ENGLISH. By Georgina R. Paget. London: Great Richards.

THE MAN WITH A HORSE: Verses. By Anna Wickham. London: Great Richards.

THE WAR AND OTHER POEMS. By Philip Francis Little. London: John Lane. 2/6.

THE WOMAN'S SONG. By Blanche Adelaide Brock. London: Elkin Mathews. 2/6.

POEMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. By Jessie Pope. London: Pearson. 1/-

DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF RECRUITING.

Mr. P. J. O'Neill, J.P., Chairman, presided at the quarterly meeting of the Dublin County Council yesterday. The other members present were—

Mr. Roberts, J.P., Michael Broderick, J.P., Thomas Kelly, J.P., James Cullen, James Dawson, Michael Doyle, J.P., Patrick Cullen, Christopher Byrne, Michael Lynch, Christopher Hughes, Michael Healy, John J. Lawless, Patrick Mahony, Michael Doyle, Matthew Wilson, James Mahony, Alfred Beaumont, Thomas Lawless, Joseph O'Neill, J.P., Charles P. O'Neill, J.P., Peter Smyth, J.P.

CO-OPTING A MEMBER.

Mr. Lawlor proposed, and Mr. C. P. O'Neill seconded, that Mr. A. H. Coyle be co-opted a member in place of the late Captain Vesey, D.S.O.

Mr. Bulbitt submitted that the election of Mr. Coyle would be illegal as he held a position of emolument under the Council. He had been a member of an insurance company which had dealings with the Council.

Mr. Clarke said that in Blackrock they had a most distinguished member who was the chairman of an insurance company.

Mr. Stevens said Mr. Coyle was a member of a limited liability company, and was not disqualified.

The Chairman said Mr. Coyle was a broker through whom business were effected, but that did not disqualify him from a seat on the Council.

Eventually Mr. Coyle was elected.

THE COUNCIL AND RECRUITS.

Letters were read from Mr. Wm. Smith, of the engineer's staff, and Mr. M. J. Geary, of the secretary's staff, pointing out that while the Council at the last meeting granted leave of absence to join the Army, they refused them any allowance. They requested the Council to reconsider their decision, and allow them half pay while they were in the Army.

Mr. Newcombe moved a resolution to the effect that the resolution of the last meeting not granting an allowance be rescinded, and that half pay be allowed to the men while on duty. He thought that the matter had been dealt with hurriedly at the previous meeting. He hoped they would now all change their minds, as they were the Metropolitan County Council, and should do what other Boards did, and reasonable thing do. They wanted all their young men in the Army to end the war quickly, and should give them every encouragement.

Mr. C. P. O'Neill seconded the resolution. He knew of no other place which did not give half-pay to their employes who had joined the Army.

The Chairman said he held that if recruiting was to be subsidised it should be done from Imperial charges, and not from local charges. He did not think it was right that men who would vote against giving allowances to employes who joined the Army. The resolution was out of order, as what was aimed at could only be done by notice of motion.

Mr. Clarke agreed with the Chairman's remarks.

Mr. Newcombe then handed in a notice of motion on the subject.

DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the above hospital was held in the Boardroom of the Institution on Tuesday, 25th January, 1916, at 11 o'clock, the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Sir Thomas Kelly, Bart., J.P.) in the chair. There were also present—Sir Thomas Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.P., Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, Bart., M.D., Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.P., Sir Thomas Myles, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.S.I., Sir Patrick Coghill, Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE HOME OF PANTOMIME
LAST EIGHT NIGHTS OF
F. W. WARD'S PANTOMIME,
DICK WHITTINGTON
Nightly at 7.30. Early Doors 6.45.
TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 1st,
BENEFIT OF MISS
QUIDA MACDERMOTT.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS NIGHT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.40 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 8.
LAST EIGHT NIGHTS OF
BARNEY ARMSTRONG'S
RECORD PANTOMIME SUCCESS.
CINDERELLA.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SAT.) at 2.15.

THE ABBEY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING and following Evening at 8.15 p.m. and Saturday Matinee at 2.30 p.m.
THE MINERAL WORKERS.
A Comedy in Three Acts, by Wm. Boyle.
"SPREADING THE NEWS."
A Comedy in One Act, by Lady Gregory.
Prices—3/-, 2/-, 1/6, 1/-, and 6d. No. 6d. Seats at Matinee. Booking at Theatre. Tel. 3258.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
"FORTY THIEVES."
Popular Prices. Seats Booked at Theatre.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 2.

ROTUNDA DAILY AT 3 P.M.
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.45 and 9.
PICTURES
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—Episode 15.
THE SERPENT SIGN.
8 PRONOUN STAR ARTISTES.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO'
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY.
The Greatest Winner every shown in Dublin,
THE SHOOTING OF
DAN McGREW.
From the Poem by R.W. Service (the American Kipling).
5-Act (METRO). 211 Scenes.
Showing at 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.
THE FINEST ORCHESTRA IN IRELAND.
Prices as Usual. Tel. 4407.
Come Early, and avoid the disappointment of not Gaining Admission.

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HIPPODROME AND WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
SEYMOUR HICKS
And CO. including MISS ISOBEL ELSOM, in "The BRIDAL SUITE." A Wedding Night Dialogue, AND MAGNIFICENT "ALL-STAR" COMPANY.

TIVOLI. 7 o'c. 9 o'c. TIVOLI.
TEL. 4125.
THE MELODY MAKERS.
In "The Burglar's Dream."
Will Owen, Le Hurst, Ideal Trio,
Al Penny, Gene Gordon, Leonie Dixon,
ROYAL TOKIWA FAMILY,
Japan's Greatest Entertainers.

THE COLISEUM THEATRE
AT 6.45 and 9. THE GREAT MUSICAL
BURLESQUE, "TIT-BITS."
THE SHOW WITH ORIGINAL MUSIC.
SYD KIRBY, Jean Le Roy, Julian Ross and Co.
PRECEDED BY SPECIAL VARIETIES.
BOX OFFICE 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone 3090.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
PUBLIC LECTURES,
HILARY TERM, 1916.
The PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION will deliver four PUBLIC LECTURES
On the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd FEBRUARY, 1916.
The Subject of this Course will be
METHODS OF TEACHING IRISH HISTORY.
The Lectures will be given at 86 St. Stephen's Green, and will commence at 8 p.m. each evening. Admission will be by Ticket, to be obtained free of charge from the
SECRETARY, University College.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY,
28 MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN.
COLLECTORS and SUBSCRIBERS please note that the ACCOUNTS WILL CLOSE on 29th inst. (Office Closes 1 o'clock on Saturday).
FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.
BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN,
24th January, 1916.
A General Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock will be held at the Bank on Friday next, the 28th inst., at one o'clock precisely, agreeably to Charter, to receive the Report from the Court of Directors for the Half-year ended 31st ulto., and to declare a Dividend.
By Order,
THOMAS R. LANPHIER, Secretary.

DUBLIN CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
ENQUIRE AT 27 DAWSON STREET.
CHANGE OF SURNAME.
I, WILLIAM McCLURE, of The Haven, Howth road, Clontarf, in the County of Dublin, Civil Service Clerk, General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle, hitherto called William McClure Miller, hereby give notice that, by Deed Poll dated the 20th day of January, 1916, and enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of the High Court of Justice in Ireland on the same date, I adopted as my surname the name of McClure in lieu of the name of Miller.
Dated this 26th day of January, 1916.
WILLIAM McCLURE.
Witness present—
ADAM LLOYD-BLOOD, Solicitor, No. 55 Dame street, Dublin.
INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS.
45 MOLESWORTH STREET.
JUBILEE (ANNUITY) FUND
For the purpose of maintaining Aged Distressed Ladies in suitable homes.
An ELECTION to the benefits of the Fund will be held on the 12th April, 1916. Applications must be lodged in the Office at least One Month before the Election. Forms and full information can be obtained at the Office.
By Order,
GEO. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
27th January, 1916.

ALWAYS
OF
INTEREST
for every age and every taste is the purchasing power of One Penny when spent on a Copy of the "Weekly Irish Times." Its news, its stories, its pictures, its articles, its advice, its competitions, make it the ideal home paper.
THE
WEEKLY IRISH TIMES.

COALS.

TEDCASTLE, McCORMICK AND CO., LTD.
CITY PRICES THIS DAY.
BEST ORRELL COAL 37/- per Ton. Cash, 36/-
MELTON ASLEY " 36/- " " 35/-
BEST WIGAN " 35/- " " 34/-
WHITEHAVEN " 35/- " " 34/-
PEMBREDGE WIGAN " 35/- " " 32/-
BEST SLACK " 29/- " " 28/-
Best Welsh Steam, Smiths', Malting Coal, and Anthracite for Section Plants, also Gas Coke.
Special Prices for Coal Loaded into Railway Wagons.
Head Office—13 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET.
Telephone—No. 180 and 183.
Also at 3 DOLIER STREET. Telephone—874.
And CROFTON PLACE, KINGSTOWN.
Telephone—No. 1245.
Branch Office—24 RATHMINES ROAD.
Telephone—No. 68, Rathmines.

W. O. M'CORMICK & CO., LTD.
BEST ORRELL ..... 37/- per Ton. 36/- Cash.
BEST WIGAN ..... 35/- " 34/- "
BEST ATHERTON ..... 35/- " 34/- "
BEST ORRELL SLACK 29/- " 28/- "
CARDIFF AND NEWPORT COUNTRY STEAM COAL.
BEST GAS COKE.
SPECIAL QUOTATION FOR COAL FOR THE COUNTRY.
Offices—KINGSTOWN—Clarence House.
DALKEY—Railway road.
BLACKROCK—HAZLEY & CO. (Agents).
Telephone—Kingstown—11.

THOMAS J. NICHOLL.
BEST HOUSE AND STEAM COALS.
PRICES THIS DAY.
BEST ORRELL COAL ..... 37/- per Ton.
BEST WIGAN COAL ..... 35/- "
BEST ATHERTON ..... 35/- "
BEST ORRELL SLACK ..... 29/- "
Best Quotation for Steam Coal, Slack, and Coke.
Head Office—
9 GT. BRUNSWICK ST.
Coal Wharves: Custom House Docks.
Telegrams—Nicholl, Dublin, 139.
Telephone—159 and 517.

THOS. HEITON & CO., LTD.
18 WESTMORELAND STREET,
DUBLIN,
And at
KINGSTOWN, BRAY, and NEWBRIDGE.
CITY PRICES THIS DAY.
BEST STEVERDALE
ORRELL ..... 37/- per Ton. Cash, 36/-
BEST WIGAN ..... 35/- " " 34/-
BEST ASHTON HAVEN ..... 35/- " " 34/-
BEST KITCHEN ..... 35/- " " 32/-
BEST ORRELL SLACK ..... 29/- " " 28/-
Coals Loaded Double Screened into Railway Waggons at our Country Wharf, Spencer Dock. Prices on application. Welsh and Scotch Steam Coals, Anthracite Beans, Smithy Coal, and Gas Coke always in stock.
Telephone all Branches and Stores. Telegrams—Heiton, Dublin.

S. N. ROBINSON & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE—21 CITY QUAY.
Branch—2 ELY PLACE.
BEST ORRELL ..... 37/- per Ton. Cash, 36/-
BEST WIGAN ..... 35/- " " 34/-
SPECIAL HOUSE ..... 34/- " " 33/-
BEST KITCHEN ..... 35/- " " 32/-
BEST ORRELL SLACK ..... 29/- " " 28/-
Special Prices for Coals Loaded into Railway Waggons.
Telegrams—"Fires, Dublin." Telephone Nos. 285 and 285.

FLOWER & McDONALD,
14 D'OLIER ST., 14.
CITY PRICES THIS DAY.
BEST ORRELL COAL ..... 37/- For Cash, 36/-
BEST YORKSHIRE BRIGHTS 36/- For Cash, 35/-
BEST WHITEHAVEN ..... 35/- For Cash, 34/-
BEST WIGAN ..... 35/- For Cash, 34/-
BEST KITCHEN ..... 33/- For Cash, 32/-
BEST ORRELL SLACK ..... 29/- For Cash, 28/-
BEST GAS COKE.
Best Welsh Steam, Smiths', and Anthracite Peas and Beans.
WHOLESALE SALT MERCHANTS
Telephone—Nos. 848 and 927. Mainhide Telegrams: Salterjan Telephone, 4; and Skerries.
Telegrams—"Donald, Dublin."

"IRISH FIELD" will be sent to any address in the United Kingdom for three months for 3/6. Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS.

MR. JAMES DELANEY,
FRUITERER AND FLORIST,
24 UPPER BAGGOT STREET,
begs to intimate to his large circle of patrons and the public generally that he is retiring, and is transferring his Business and Premises to
MESSRS. KNOWLES & SONS,
the well-known Firm of Fruit Growers and Importers.
In making this intimation, Mr. Delaney takes the opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the large measure of support accorded him for the long period of 52 years, during which he has carried on the business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of that support for his successors.
MESSRS. KNOWLES & SONS take possession on MONDAY (31st inst.). All accounts due to Mr. Delaney at that date may be paid at 24 Upper Baggot street, as usual, up to Friday, the 4th February, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. After the 4th February they will be collected by Mr. Delaney's agents.
Referring to the above announcement,
MESSRS. KNOWLES & SON,
beg to say that they will do all in their power to merit the patronage so liberally given to Mr. Delaney. Being actual Growers and direct Importers, they are in a position to cater for their customers on the most favourable terms. All orders entrusted to them will be dealt with carefully and expeditiously, and in all respects the Baggot street business will be conducted on the same up-to-date lines as the firm's other branches.

COALS.

WALLACE BROS., LTD.
Telephone—3000. Telegrams—"Wallace."
BEST ORRELL ..... 37/- per Ton. Cash, 36/-
BEST WIGAN ..... 35/- " " 34/-
WHITEHAVEN ..... 35/- " " 34/-
BEST KITCHEN ..... 33/- " " 32/-
BEST ORRELL SLACK ..... 29/- " " 28/-
Coals for Country Loaded Direct from Steamer into Railway Waggons.
SPECIAL PRICES.
Head Office—
23 WESTMORELAND STREET.
DUBLIN
KINGSTOWN, BRAY, MONKSTOWN, &c.

W. W. ROBINSON & SON,
ONLY ADDRESS, LTD.
19 WESTLAND ROW.
Telephone—1595. Telegrams—"Robinson, Dublin."
CROWN WALLSEND ..... 38/- FOR CASH .. 37/-
BEST ORRELL ..... 37/- FOR CASH .. 36/-
DERBY BRIGHTS ..... 36/- FOR CASH .. 35/-
BEST WIGAN ..... 35/- FOR CASH .. 34/-
WHITEHAVEN ..... 35/- FOR CASH .. 34/-
KITCHEN ..... 33/- FOR CASH .. 32/-
BEST SLACK ..... 29/- FOR CASH .. 28/-
Also Anthracite Beans and Peas for Section Gas Plants.

BROOKLYN PIANOS
The Instruments for Tone.
For Cheapness in Price.
For Excellence of Workmanship.
For Performance in Quality.
For Tenacity in Wear.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
PIGOTT & CO., LTD.,
112 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN;
Also at CORK and LIMERICK.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
WATERPROOF AND RAINPROOF
COATS
HOT WATER BAGS.
J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.,
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
DUBLIN. CORK. LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT.
EDMOND JOHNSON, LTD.
THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET,
With
Luminous Dial and Strong Leather Strap.
Accurate Timekeeper.
94 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

COLDWELL'S SALE.
OVERCOATS
CLEARING AT 28/6.
Usual Price, 42/- to 55/-.
81 GRAFTON STREET.

FOR THE BEST
ARRANGED STOCK
OF
SPECIAL CHIMNEY PIECES,
MODERN SUNK FIRE GRATES,
MODERN TILE HEARTHS & CURBS.
MODERN FENDERS AND BRASSES,
CLOSE & OPEN KITCHEN RANGES,
MODERN COOKING APPLIANCES,
CHUBB'S LOCKS, SAFES, & DOORS,
MODERN BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL,
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day ..... Morning 4.14 Evening 4.45
To-morrow ..... " 5.21 " 5.54

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day ..... Rises 7.55 Sets 4.33
To-morrow ..... " 7.52 " 4.34

LIGHTING UP TIME ..... 5.33 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Dick Whittington," 7.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Forty Thieves," 7.45 p.m.
Empire Theatre—"Cinderella," 6.40 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Coliseum Theatre—6.45 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Mineral Workers" and "Spreading the News," 8.15 p.m.
Rotunda Pictures, 3, 6.45, and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre, Phibsborough—3 to 10.30.
Bank of Ireland—General Court of Proprietors, 1 p.m.
Solicitors' Benevolent Association—Annual Meeting, Solicitors' Hall, 2 p.m.
Distribution of Intermediate Prizes—Adelaide road Lecture Hall, 3 p.m.
Industrial Development Association—Annual Meeting, 192 Grafton street, 3.30 p.m.
Literary Society Lecture—College Restaurant, 8 p.m.
Classical Society—General Meeting, R.D.S. Theatre, 8 p.m.
Recruiting Meeting—Clonmell street, 8 p.m.

The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.

It is reported in Vatican circles that the Emperor of Austria's health is giving rise to grave anxiety. He is reported to be sinking rapidly.

Lord Kitchener and Mr. Balfour, replying to a deputation of London members yesterday afternoon, stated that a great development of the Metropolitan anti-aircraft defence had been effected since the last raid. To secure unity of control of the whole work of defence, all Admiralty responsibilities were being transferred to the War Office.

Mr. Runciman, in the House of Commons yesterday, announced that the Government have decided to restrict some of the imports less essential for national existence. A start will be made with imports of paper and vaper-making materials. Exports of rags and waste paper are prohibited. Similar action in regard to other trades will follow.

The Treasury have appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Gerald Ryan to consider and report upon any amendments in the financial scheme of the National Insurance Acts which experience of the administration of sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits may suggest as desirable within the existing limits of contributions and benefits, and apart from further Exchequer grants. They will also inquire how far the work of approved societies could be simplified and its cost reduced, without detriment to the interests of insured persons by amendment of the Acts and regulations.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland in Dublin yesterday Mr. W. E. Peebles, who has been a member of the Society for thirty-six years, was elected President in the room of Sir Charles Ball, whose term of office had expired. The annual report recorded the death of a goose in the Gardens which was believed to have been 44 years old.

The Rev. J. Denham Osborne, D.D., speaking at the distribution of prizes to pupils of the Bertrand School yesterday, referred to the £40,000 Treasury grant for secondary teachers in Ireland, and said there were grave fears that this will be discontinued unless there is some form of unanimity in Ireland on the subject amongst those particularly interested in the matter.

In London yesterday the Stock markets were very irregular, and only a moderate business was done. American and Canadian Rails fell sharply under the influence of the diplomatic news. Home Rails were harder, but Rubber Shares were heavy. In the Money market rates were easier, and overnight loans were made at 4-4½ per cent. Discount rates were inclined to weaken. In Dublin the Stock market was very quiet, but the tone was fairly good.

Labour and the War.

The decisions of the Labour Party Conference yesterday confirm and justify our faith that the heart of organised labour, when a critical test confronts it, is sound enough. On Wednesday the delegates, by an enormous majority, passed a resolution pledging organised labour to assist the Government as far as possible in the successful prosecution of the war. Yesterday, by an equally enormous majority, it passed a resolution protesting against conscription. It proceeded, coming to closer grips with the question, to pass, by a majority only a little smaller, a resolution declaring the Conference's opposition to the Military Service Bill. Finally, it considered the second part of this resolution, which proposed to pledge trade unionism to agitate for the Bill's repeal in the event of its becoming law—which it did on the prorogation of Parliament yesterday. By a small, but sufficient, majority, this proposal was negatived. We have, then, this curious sequence of events. The Conference begins by pledging its fullest support to the Government in the successful prosecution of the war. It proceeds to an apparent contradiction of this pledge by declaring its opposition both to the principle of compulsion and to the measure embodying that principle which the Government has passed into law. It concludes with stultifying this protest by declining to accept a proposal to agitate for the repeal of the Military Service Act. This sequence of events, however, is not so inexplicable as it looks at first sight. In the first place, it is the British workingman's way—as, indeed, it is the way of most of us—when he is faced with doing something that he does not like doing, but knows that he ought to do, to grumble and protest. In the resolution pledging support to the Government his robust patriotism appears. In the resolution denouncing conscription in general, and the Military Service Bill in particular, honour for class principles and prejudices is satisfied. In the resolution which accepts the *fait accompli* of the Act his sturdy common-sense comes to the surface again. The leaders of the Labour Party are naturally most anxious, if it is at all possible, to preserve the unity of the party. It is not exactly an easy task in a party which includes at one extreme men like Mr. Sexton, who will stick at nothing to win the war; at the other extreme men like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who are frankly opposed to the war; and between the extremes men of varying shades of opinion, who differ widely about the means necessary to win it. The resolutions seem to have been taken in such an order as would to some extent reconcile these differences; but the resolution which proposed an agitation for the repeal of the Military Service Act brought up at last a clear-cut issue. The voting suggests that nearly half the delegates, when it came to the point, had not the courage of their convictions, and waited to see which way the cat would jump. Their timid abstention has made the majority which negatived the proposal small; but, now that the proposal stands condemned, we may confidently expect that a great majority will support to-day the resolution which will confirm the Labour Ministers in the Coalition. Mr. Smillie spoke truly yesterday when he said that the Government would need the support of the Labour Party to win the war. But Mr. Wardle spoke even more truly on Wednesday when he said that "all the issues for which Labour stands are dammed if Labour does not put its all into this war."

Irish Banks.

Three of the Irish banks—the Munster and Leinster, the Provincial, and the National—have now held their meetings to deal with the accounts for the second half of 1915. The chairmen's speeches all tell the same story. Ireland is remarkably prosperous. The country was never more prosperous, said Sir John Purcell at the National Bank meeting in London yesterday; the improvement and progress in the farmers' affairs, so marked for some years, said the chairman of the Provincial Bank on the previous day, have not been interrupted. Industrial centres are enjoying a passing benefit due to Government orders; but, even in the towns, the profitable state of trade is the result chiefly of the prosperity of farmers. It is common knowledge that high prices are being obtained for cattle and all kinds of agricultural produce. Cattle prices are not at present as high as they were a few months ago, but they are still much above the average of recent years. The yield of the crops was not unusually large, but a larger area had been sown with the crops most in demand, and the value of the harvest was very great. Moreover, there is in the country an excellent stock of hay and root crops for winter feeding. Farms, when they come into the market, change hands at good prices. The prospect for the immediate future appears good to the experienced men who direct the business of the Irish banks. It is not to be expected that they should say very much as to the stringency of business which we must anticipate when the fighting is over and the paying begins in earnest. That, however, is a consideration which ought not to be left out of sight by those who are sharing in the present run of prosperity. It is probable that the condition of agriculture will be more stable than that of many other forms of industry, but even the farmer will feel the effect of that general depression of internal trade which we must expect.

With that in view, it is satisfactory to observe, in the accounts of the three banks, signs of thrift on the part of a large number, at all events, of their customers. The amounts appearing under the head of deposits and current accounts are very much larger now than they were in the last completed half-year before the war. The evidence of judicious saving is to be found in the large withdrawals that were made during the last half-year, obviously for the purpose of investment in War Loan Stock. Thus, the deposits in the Provincial Bank, though the highest at any December reckoning, were less than they were in June; and the deposits in the National Bank were less by £200,000 than they were in December, 1914. As to the banks themselves, their position is exceedingly healthy. There has been a smaller demand by farmers and traders for accommodation, and the greatly increased amount of money at the disposal of the banks has been free for investment. The larger part of it, of course, has been put into War Loan, into which, also, large amounts of Consols and annuities held by the banks have been converted. By making their extensive investments almost exclusively in War Loan, the banks have greatly enhanced the soundness of their position, for it is much more satisfactory for them to have the bigger proportion of their investments in terminable Stock—Stock, that is to say, which is due to be redeemed at full capital value within a definite period—than in non-terminable Stock, which is liable to depreciation. Last year further depreciation of investments occurred, but the Irish banks had reserve funds specially allocated in advance to cover it, and their strength was unaffected. The great strength of the Irish banks, in view of all these facts, lends support to the plea which Sir John Purcell has addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the remission of the requirement of a very large sum to be set apart as cover for bank note circulation. Owing to the small amount of gold in circulation, the issue of notes has been very large, and correspondingly large amounts have had to be set aside as cover. The Bank of England, with which these amounts are deposited, is able to use the money to earn profits which, in fairness, should go to the other banks. So far as the Irish banks are concerned, that money is locked up in idleness. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed Sir John Purcell that he is not prepared to do anything to remedy this grievance; but we may express the hope that the matter is not entirely closed.

The Government and the Press.

The present week has witnessed a remarkable *rapprochement* between the Government and the Press. Representatives of the principal daily newspapers throughout the United Kingdom have on two occasions been invited to meet the President of the Board of Trade, in order that he might consult with them regarding certain proposals affecting their business interests. More important still, the Prime Minister on Tuesday invited the editors of the principal London and provincial newspapers to meet him at his official residence in order that he might explain to them, in greater detail and with less reserve than is necessary in official communications, some of the considerations affecting the vexed question of the blockade of Germany. These interviews herald, it may be assumed, the inauguration of a new era in which it will be recognised that the Press can be of the utmost assistance to good government. The change, like so many other salutary changes in the body politic, may be ascribed to the effect of the war. Even before August, 1914, the Government would have avoided much unnecessary trouble if the practice had prevailed of furnishing the directors of the leading journals, without distinction of party, with accurate information—for example, of the principal tendencies in foreign affairs. Many "scares" might have been averted, or nipped in the bud, if the newspapers had received early intelligence from the Foreign Office which would have enabled them to gauge the true meaning and value of the sensational telegrams emanating from some foreign capitals. In this way the success of the German propaganda in our own and other countries would have been less marked, while Germany herself would have had better opportunities of making herself acquainted with the real state of British feeling in regard to her campaign for world power. The effect upon our own Foreign Office would have been equally salutary. Knowing that it was part of its duty to keep the Press supplied with accurate and fresh information, it would have been compelled to revise its methods, and to see that its staff, both at home and abroad, was fully equal to its work. Why have not these things been done? One reason, we think, was the self-imposed impotence of the Press. Equally with the politician, it was over-ridden by the claims of party. It was sufficient for a supposed scandal or a public danger to be ventilated by the Radical journals for the Conservative journals to declare that there was nothing in it, and *vice versa*. Consequently, save in exceptional cases, where the facts were too obvious and glaring, the righteous enthusiasm of one set of newspapers was neutralised by the sceptical criticism of another set, and the peccant or feeble Administration could go on its way rejoicing, conscious that the public would not fully believe either of them. The war has changed all that. Party is nearly, if not quite, dead, and the consequence is that Ministers, when they make mistakes, instead of being subject to a little perfunctory "sniping" from this side or that, are liable to have the whole of the heavy batteries of the Press concentrated upon them at once. In self-defence, therefore, they are bound to try to establish better relations with the newspapers, and the innovation is very much to the advantage of the public at large.

The "Zoo."

We regret to learn from the report read at yesterday's annual meeting of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland that the "Zoo" continues to be badly hit by the war. Strict economy has been the rule in the administration of the Society, and no additions by purchase have been made to the stock of animals, which has been diminished by several deaths. The general health of the collection, however, has been well maintained, though those who are acquainted with her habits will not be surprised to learn that the gorilla "Empress" has developed a neck complaint, common among stablemen, through her addiction to chewing straws. If it is any consolation to the Society, its members have the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy "Zoos" are not so fortunate. The stock of the famous Hamburg "Zoo" is suffering its share in the privations of the blockade. At Budapest, as *Punch* informs us with appropriate comments, the herbivorous animals, owing to the shortage of hay, are being fed on chestnuts, and the Polar bears, which refused to flourish on the war-diet, have been shot by a Hungarian "sportsman," who paid twelve pounds for the privilege. Animals in captivity in the Phœnix Park are a great deal better off than most of their fellows. The war has swept through the bisons' last home in Europe in the forests of Volhynia, and there are at present more guns in East Africa than its lions have ever seen before or are likely to appreciate. In one sense we are almost sorry that the affairs of our "Zoo" are not so bad that we run any danger of losing it; for only in that case, it seems, could the citizens of Dublin awaken to its real value. Perhaps, the Army's appreciation of it may help to make it more popular. A number of officers stationed in Dublin have become Garden subscribers. The people of Dublin may be reminded that by visiting the "Zoo" they are helping the Society to continue the valued privilege of free entrance to the Gardens for the wives and children of men at the front.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

The House of Commons was almost deserted this afternoon when business began, but afterwards a few members came in and held a House for questions. There were seventy-nine of these on the Order paper, and the experience of yesterday was repeated. Ministers were absent, or late in coming in, with the consequence that the list could not be carried out in the usual way. Mr. Ginnell had a question addressed to the Prime Minister asking about the future of Home Rule. In the absence of Mr. Asquith he was informed that Home Rule, as would be seen by the Order in Council holding up the Act, could not come into force until after the war. A date would have to be fixed by a further Order in Council. Mr. Ginnell was determined to make the utmost use of his last opportunity this session, and he poured forth a long question about Patrick Ryan, of which no notice was taken except laughter from all sides.

Mr. Runciman made a most interesting statement regarding the imports of things considered by the Board of Trade to be unnecessary for the prosecution of the war. Most of his remarks were devoted to paper and paper materials. More than one million tons of these are imported each year, and occupy something like two million tons of space. This amount is to be cut down by more than half, and Mr. Runciman paid a high tribute to the paper manufacturers and newspaper owners for giving him assistance in the considerations involved in this question. A further and more definite statement is to be made later on. Raw tobacco, building materials, veneers, and fruit are to be cut down. A Committee, with Lord Curzon at the head, is to deal with the shipping questions involved. Lord Robert Cecil informed Mr. King that it was correct that we had purchased a large quantity of corn from Rumania, and that it is being stored by that country until we require it, or until it can be transported.

The new Postmaster-General took his seat this afternoon, and was introduced by Mr. Gulland and Mr. Pike Pease, his cousin and immediate assistant at the Post Office. Mr. Pease was warmly welcomed, and seemed delighted to be back again on the Treasury bench.

The Lords' amendments to the Military Service (No. 2) Bill and the Trading with the Enemy Bill having been disposed of, Mr. Speaker quitted the chair for a little over an hour and a half, at the end of which period the Commons were summoned to the other Chamber for the prorogation. Some twenty or thirty members accompanied the Speaker thither and back again. Once more in the Lower House, Mr. Lowther stood at the Clerks' Table and read a copy of the Speech from the Throne, after which he shook hands with the members present, and exchanged greetings with them. Thus ended this historic and long session, which began in November, 1914. On the occasion of the last prorogation Mr. William Crooks led the members in the singing of the National Anthem. On to-day's proceedings were not marked by any such exhibition of patriotic feelings. Only by a low assenting murmur were the stirring words of the gracious Speech received. It was not so "showy," but it meant at least as much.

Now that the session has come to a close, it may be safely said that the creation of the Coalition Government is the principal feature in its long and adventurous career. With regard to that Government it may also be said that it grows stronger every day. It was a sickly plant at first, but it is a healthy one now, with every prospect of becoming stalwart in the near future. Naturally, at first it was viewed with suspicion by both parties. What really made for the real strength of the Cabinet was the gradual recognition by the coalescing Ministers of the *bona fides* of one another. There was a tendency at one time, not confined to the Unionist members of the House of Commons, to attack the old Liberal Ministers, and in particular the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey. As soon as Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, and Lord Robert Cecil defended them with vigour, and exposed the pettiness of most of the attacks, a different feeling prevailed on both sides of the House. It was evident that the Coalition Government was prepared to show fight, if necessary, and from that moment most of the assaults upon it collapsed.

Many members of Parliament left London to-day for the recess, but it is understood that the members of the Cabinet are remaining in town throughout the recess, except for week-end visits to the country. It seems that there is little prospect of Ministers getting a rest at present, for the next few months will be anxious and trying ones. A great effort must be made in the military and industrial worlds to defeat the enemy, and, therefore, the Cabinet and the War Council will be constantly in attendance at Downing street.

If many, perhaps, be allowed to express a personal feeling of regret at the untimely death of Mr. Horner. He was one of the most kindly and approachable of men, and was always ready to go out of his way to impart or obtain information on any political topic. In spite of other claims on his time, he was most assiduous in the performance of his Parliamentary duties, and was rarely absent from the House for more than a day or two at a time. During the critical phases of the Ulster campaign he did a large amount of speaking in various parts of Great Britain, and was one of the most active supporters of the Unionist cause.

In *Truth* this week it is stated that to Lord Kitchener himself was due the scheme for the evacuation of Gallipoli. It was assumed, of course, that the Secretary of State for War had advised the retirement, but it has not previously been stated that he had anything personally to do with the plan that was so successfully carried out. Lord Kitchener's knowledge of the Oriental character was, doubtless, of great assistance in playing what, from our point of view, may be described as a gigantic game of "bluff," while his acquaintance with the details of transport, which he showed so markedly in the Omdurman campaign, has evidently not deserted him.

The extraordinary turn of events at the Labour Conference at Bristol to-day seems to indicate that the delegates do not know their own mind. Yesterday a majority of nine hundred thousand approved of the action of the Coalition Government. This approval, of course, included the acceptance of the Military Service Bill. To-day, by a majority of nearly sixteen hundred thousand, the Conference opposed conscription in any form. The two decisions can scarcely be reconciled, and it will be interesting to watch further developments.

It is curious that a matter-of-fact meeting of bank shareholders in the City of London should be the place where a military secret should be laid bare. At the meeting of the London County and Westminster Bank to-day it was revealed that it was a member of the bank's staff who fired the well-aimed shot that brought down the Zeppelin that was destroyed on August 10th last. Mr. F. F. Morgan, of the Anti-Aircraft Service, received the thanks of the Admiralty. The airship, owing to the damage inflicted by the shot, was unable to keep up, and it was finally destroyed by British airmen off Ostend.

No decision has yet been arrived at regarding Sunday postal deliveries outside London, but all economies are being effected that are possible without causing undue inconvenience to the public. With the return of the Postmaster-General to work, it is probable that further changes will shortly be initiated. It is understood, however, that in the big towns and manufacturing centres the delivery of commercial correspondence will continue to be made at such time as will enable the subject matter to be dealt with in business hours. The morning delivery is regarded as one of paramount importance, but it is likely that all deliveries in the near future will be affected by alterations in the railway services.

PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"WE SHALL NOT LAY DOWN OUR ARMS"

UNTIL CIVILISATION IS VINDICATED.

THE PROROGATION.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Islington, replying to Lord Sydenham, said steps had been taken to prevent all hostile foreigners and firms from trading in India, unless licensed by the Government of India. The latest information showed that 50 foreign firms in India were allowed to trade without restriction, 79 were trading under control, and 114 were in process of liquidation with a view to being wound up and closed down.

The Royal Assent having been given to a number of Acts,

The King's Speech was read. It referred to the eighteen months' duration of the war, and to the determination of our people at home and overseas to carry our flag to final and decisive victory.

His Majesty thanked the Commons for the ungrudging liberality of their supplies.

Addressing both the Lords and Commons, he said that in this struggle we shall not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilisation.

Finally His Majesty declared:—I rely upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, which have never failed me, and I pray that Almighty God may give us His blessing.

Parliament was afterwards prorogued.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

For eighteen months my Navy and Army have been engaged, in concert with our brave and steadfast Allies, in defending our common liberties and the public law of Europe against the unprovoked encroachments of the enemy.

I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and overseas to carry our flag to a final and decisive victory.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the ungrudging liberality with which you have made provision for the heavy demands of the war.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold in light esteem the liberties and covenants which we regard as sacred, we shall not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilisation.

I rely with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, which have never failed me, and I pray that Almighty God may give us His blessing.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat upon the woolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

Lord ISLINGTON, in reply to Lord Sydenham, said that in regard to enemy trading in India steps had been taken to prevent all hostile foreigners and firms from trading in that country, unless licensed by the Government of India. The definition of hostile firms was a very comprehensive one, and he believed covered the necessity of the case. The measures taken were as wide, if not wider than, the Enemy Trading Bill recently considered by their lordships. The latest information showed that fifty firms were allowed to trade without restriction, 79 were trading under control, and 114 were in process of liquidation with a view to being wound up and closed down.

ROYAL ASSENT.

At a quarter to six o'clock the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Military Service (No. 2) Act, the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, the Parliament and Registration Act, the Naval Forces (Service on Shore) Act, the Customs (War Powers) Amendment Act, and the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Lord Newton.

The Lord Chancellor next read the King's Speech, and Parliament was at 5.55 formally prorogued until Tuesday, 15th February next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2.45.

GERMANS AND THE GREEK ISLANDS.

Lord ROBERT CECIL, replying to Sir C. Henry, said that the Government had every reason to think that the enemy had on several occasions utilised the Greek islands for hostile operations, but he hoped the action recently taken by the French and British military authorities would put an end to that practice.

INTERCEPTING POSTAL MATTER.

Lord ROBERT CECIL, replying to Mr. King, said that papers relating to the correspondence with the Dutch Government with regard to the interception of postal matter would shortly be issued.

NO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. BONAR LAW, replying to Sir C. Kinloch Cooke, said he did not think that an Imperial Conference could usefully be held at present, but he would shortly have an opportunity of full discussion with the Prime Minister of Australia. He was also in constant communication with the Ministers of the self-governing Colonies on all matters connected with the war.

Mr. HOGGE—Is the right hon. gentleman considering the question of

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE SKY CLEARING.

The events of the last two days, says *The Times*, have lightened the obscurity surrounding the attitude of important sections of Labour towards the war, and the net result is highly reassuring. The prospect of any serious trouble is daily receding, and will, we believe, very soon disappear altogether. The proceedings of the Labour Party at Bristol may, perhaps, puzzle some readers by the apparently inconsistent voting on successive resolutions, but we advise them not to scrutinise the wording and figures too closely. Under the conditions governing this Conference neither can be taken as an exact opinion, but the general outcome is sufficiently clear and quite satisfactory. The Military Service Bill, it is therefore, settled from a Parliamentary point of view. But the important question remains of its reception in the country, on which we have had some forcible threats from Labour leaders. This was the really crucial matter before the Conference, and it was disposed of rather adroitly by recording the opposition of the meeting to the bill, but declining to sanction an agitation for its repeal. The voting on the last point was very close, but it is quite clear that, if an agitation is started, it will have no chance of success. If the sky is clearing in regard to the supply of men, yesterday's news from the Clyde indicates a simultaneous and still more marked improvement with regard to the supply of munitions.

THE COMMON DELUSION.

There is a common delusion, writes a correspondent of *The Times*, that it is all right if the money stays in the country, and that, as it is difficult to know whether the things are made at home or abroad, it is not possible to save with confidence. In fact, whatever we go without helps, whether it is made at home or abroad. If we buy things that come from abroad, we increase our debt to foreigners, or even if the things come from our Dominions, we increase the pressure on the carrying ships, and so force up the price of carriage by sea, and help to make all things dear that come by sea, and so affect the price of many that do not. For ships are scarce in these days, because our Government needs so many to supply and carry for the Navy and Army, and because our Fleet has cleared the seas of the German merchantmen. If we go without the things made at home, we help just as well, because we set free those who make and carry them for us to make and carry goods for the Government or for export. It is not true that it is all right if the money stays in the country. Whatever we go without we are certain to be helping to pay for victory.

DISABLED ALLAN LINER AT QUEENSTOWN.

The disabled Allan liner Pomeranian has arrived at the entrance to Queenstown with the assistance of the same company's steamer, Manchuria. She left on with her west of the Irish coast. The Pomeranian was disabled in one of the recent hurricanes in the Atlantic, and the damage sustained being the displacement of her rudder and steering gear, which left the liner at the mercy of the stormy weather until the Mountford picked her up. The voyage was long and most arduous.

TYRONE UNIONISTS AND MR. HORNER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGHNACLOY, THURSDAY.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Tyrone Unionist Association, held in the Orange Hall, Aughnacloy, on Monday, Mr. J. Moutray, D.L., presiding, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. H. de F. Montgomery, D.L., and seconded by Mr. A. H. B. Speedie, J.P.:—

"We, the Executive Committee of the South Tyrone Unionist Association, desire to give expression to the deep grief with which we have heard of the death of our esteemed and talented Parliamentary representative. The late Mr. Horner's faithfulness to our principles, his ability, his indefatigable energy, and his geniality made him an ideal member of Parliament, while his personal kindness and many good qualities called forth our warmest feelings of personal friendship. We desire to convey to Mrs. Horner and all his family an expression of our deep sympathy with them in their bereavement; and that copies of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Horner and to the Press."

The resolution was passed unanimously, all standing.

FEELING IN THE CONSTITUENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DUNGANNON, THURSDAY.

The announcement of the death of Mr. A. J. Hogan, M.P., created a feeling of sadness throughout Tyrone. Except in the town of Dungannon sudden illness was not unexpected, and the news of his death caused little consternation, and was the topic of conversation in Dungannon and throughout the district. In the selection by him as their standard-bearer in December, 1903, Mr. Horner showed a knowledge of the constituency, and a familiarity acquainted with almost every large rural division. He always took a great interest in his constituents.

Dungannon (County Council), held to-day, Chairman, presiding, with Mrs. Horner present. Mr. Sam Watson, who proposed that Mr. Horner had been a real friend to the country, and indeed had lost his life practically through serving his country in the cause he had at heart, expressed the deepest in-[illegible] and all present joined over to London to-day to attend the funeral of the late Member, who was extremely popular with all classes in the country.

AIRSHIP DESTROYED.

PICKING UP THE BOMBS.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

COPENHAGEN, THURSDAY.

From Norway states that among the mines washed ashore between Christiania and the Swedish border are some large [illegible] measuring two feet in diameter, wreckage, indicating the presence of this neighbourhood of airships, have also been found. Safeguards are removing the mines. A close investigation by the authorities.

MEN WANTED FOR THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

A draft of men arrived at Birmingham yesterday to assist in raising the contingent required for the Royal Flying Corps. According to present arrangements, only men from Group 10 upwards in Lord Derby's scheme are eligible, and, generally speaking, they must be skilled mechanics. Men who can drive motor vehicles will be given preference, but draughtsmen and clerks are stated not to be required. Men who have not enlisted, and who desire to join the Flying Corps, are advised to enlist under the group system, and then apply for conditions to the air service.

DEPARTMENT OF RECRUITING FOR IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant, Director of Recruiting for Ireland, has appointed Mr. Andrew Beattie, D.L., J.P., to be Local Controller of Recruiting for the Fitzwilliam Ward, Dublin.

WESTERN FIELD OF WAR.

ARTILLERY DUEL MORE INTENSE.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND.

Sir Douglas Haig's report indicates that the artillery duel is growing in intensity along the British front.

The French report also states that in Artois there was a very lively cannonade during the night in the sector of Neuville St. Vaast. In the neighbourhood of the road between Neuville and La Folie the French re-occupied the look-out posts and craters in which the Germans had gained a foothold. In the Argonne the French successfully blew up two mines.

BRITISH REPORT.

PRESS BUREAU, 10.40 P.M.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, THURSDAY, 9.43 P.M.

Early this morning we exploded a mine opposite Givenchy. Organised bombardments were carried out on several portions of the hostile lines.

Hostile artillery was active to-day east and north-east of Loos, south of Bois Grenier, north-east of Armentières, and north-east of Ypres. Our artillery retaliated successfully on hostile batteries and trenches.

FRENCH REPORTS.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIALS.)

PARIS, THURSDAY.

To-day's French *communiqué* says:—

In Artois there was a very lively cannonade during the night in the sector of Neuville St. Vaast.

In the neighbourhood of the road between Neuville and La Folie we continued progressively to re-occupy the look-out posts and craters in which the enemy had gained a foothold.

We discovered many bodies of dead Germans, and a machine gun, and we also took some prisoners.

In the Argonne we successfully blew up two mines, one near the Haute Chevauchee, and the other in the neighbourhood of Vauquois.

11 P.M.

Throughout the day our artillery was very active on the whole front. In Belgium a destructive bombardment of German trenches situated in front of Boesinghe and between Steenstraete and Het Sas caused serious damage to the enemy.

In Artois, east of Neuville St. Vaast, the enemy attempted by a counter-attack to recapture craters from which we had driven him during the night. He was completely repulsed.

North of the Aisne our trench guns wrecked enemy organisations in the Ville au Bois.

In the Argonne fighting by means of mines continued to our advantage. Between Hill 285 and the Haute Chevauchee we exploded two mines. The enemy suffered serious losses in the fight which ensued for possession of the crater, the edges of which we hold.

One of our long range guns shelled an enemy convoy, which was entering Mangiennes, to the north-west of Etain.

GERMAN DESPATCH.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

AMSTERDAM, THURSDAY.

To-day's German official *communiqué* says:

In conjunction with the bombardment of our positions by the enemy's land artillery the enemy's monitors bombarded the neighbourhood of Westende, but without avail.

On both sides of the road from Vimy to Neuville our troops, after a preliminary explosion, stormed French positions over a length of from five to six hundred metres, and captured an officer, 52 men, a machine gun, and three mine throwers. After fruitless counter-attacks by the enemy, vigorous hand grenade battles developed both here and in other trenches recently captured.

The town of Lens was subjected to heavy fire by the enemy.

In the Argonne there were occasional vigorous artillery duels.

WAR MUST BE DECIDED IN THE WEST.

MEANING OF THE YSER BOMBARDMENT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, JAN. 26.

On Monday last, the weather being fine and visibility good, the Germans developed an intense bombardment of the French positions along the Yser and the sand dunes. According to the official report, 20,000 shells were fired by the enemy batteries. The outburst of artillery has aroused considerable interest in our various headquarters. The headlines of several home newspapers suggest that the violent bombardment marked another attempt to break through to Calais; but I have been unable to find anything to justify such a conclusion. Doubtless, the Belgian and French gunners heavily barraged the ground behind the German trenches, but as the certainty of this would have been foreseen in planning any such attempt at a "push," it seems scarcely conceivable that the infantry following up so vigorous an artillery preparation should not have reached the stage of serious attempt.

On the other hand, that the Germans would expend 20,000 shells except in fulfilment of some definite objective is not to be supposed. The bombardment may possibly have been a ruse to alarm the Allies for the safety of this particular section of the front, and cause them to weaken the line elsewhere by hurrying up reserves, thus exposing another point to attack. Such an idea would have been a very feasible one this time last year, when the line from Nieuport to the Somme was held in a "patchy" manner, but the strength of the British Army to-day has rendered a degree of consolidation practicable which makes one wonder whether the Boches, who perfectly well know this, would shoot away such a mass of valuable ammunition for such a doubtful purpose.

Another possibility is that the Yser bombardment was but the expression of the latest German plan of fighting with guns instead of men—that is to say, of conserving their thinning ranks to the utmost and trying to blow their enemies out of their positions. Artillery duels have been a stereotyped feature of what Tommy calls the "daily comics" ever since these began to be issued. The whole policy of German military activity upon the Western front seems to lend colour to the assumption that the war will become more and more one of artillery.

About the middle of December last insistent accounts were being cabled by correspondents in neutral countries of great German concentrations and preparations for a smashing offensive in Flanders. What object the enemy had in disseminating these reports we can only guess, but I pointed out at the time that they were discredited on this front. They have never borne the slightest fruit. But what is undoubtedly causing real concern to the Germans is the unanimity with which practically all leading military critics are dwelling upon the view that it is in the West that the real decision of the war must be sought. It is scarcely necessary to say that the perception of this crystallising of ideas, which have disastrously rambled in the past, is a definite subject of encouragement to the Army out here. There have been times—why deny it?—when the public at home has been led to regard the Western front as a sort of secondary show in the great European drama, securely held, and, therefore, safe to sidetrack for a while in the pursuit of other adventures. Less than three months ago the men in the trenches here were reading the imperious demands of various newspapers that their reserves should be dangerously depleted in order to "save Serbia." It undoubtedly occurred to most of them that the best way ultimately to save Serbia was for them to get on with the war where they were, with all the crushing power that concentration of purpose and of means could bestow. But retrospect is not a soldier's habit. He prefers to think of what he may do to-morrow, rather than of what he did not do yesterday. This is why the triumph of the doctrine of the "Westerners" is of such high moral value just now, apart from its obvious material results.

BALKAN WAR THEATRE.

SURRENDER OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

AUSTRIAN DESPATCH.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

AMSTERDAM, WEDNESDAY.

To-day's Vienna official *communiqué* says:—

An agreement regarding the capitulation of the Montenegrin Army was signed yesterday evening at six o'clock by a Plenipotentiary of the Montenegrin Government.

Disarming is proceeding without difficulty, and has extended to Racic and Andderatza.

KING NICHOLAS AND HIS GRANDSON.

A CHILD SUMS UP THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, THURSDAY.

A correspondent of the *Journal* at Lycas has had an interview with the King of Montenegro, who made the following statement:—"My presence here and that of my family and my Government, and my boundless confidence in France, are my defence against all calumny. I need not even make any reply. I ask here. During my stay in Rome my grandson, Prince Humbert, the Prince Royal, was very good to me. When he saw me the laughing little twelve-year-old boy at once became very respectful and very quiet. In a few minutes we were the best of friends. He asked me, 'Why are you so sad; who has done you any harm?' I replied, 'Your grandfather has been beaten, little one.' 'Who dared beat a great, tall man like you?' quickly retorted the child. 'Where did they hurt you, tell me?' My reply to the child was, 'I have been beaten by my enemies all over my body, on my arms and legs, and chest and head.' The child became sad. 'Did you not have anything more to eat at home?' he asked. Thus did my grandson of twelve sum up the cause of my defeat better than all diplomatists here have done."

GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

(TIMES WAR TELEGRAM, PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

ATHENS, WEDNESDAY.

According to a Salonika message to the *Hestia*, Marshal von Mackensen on Monday discussed with King Ferdinand and the Bulgarian Ministers of War what steps should be taken in order to put an end to the antagonistic feeling between Bulgarian and German officers.

The question of establishing a Krupp factory in Sofia was also raised, as well as the formation of new Bulgarian regiments, and measures for the effective conduct of the Albanian campaign.

A FALSE BULGARIAN REPORT.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. GEORGE TERRELL asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the official Bulgarian report issued from Sofia, and published in *The Times* on December 15, to the effect that the British and French forces had been defeated, that a certain number of brigades had been put out of action, and that the retreat large quantities of arms, munitions, and equipment had been abandoned; whether or not the whole of such report was wholly fictitious; and would he take steps to see that the British Government, when hostile Governments issued such false statements should at once contradict them. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. W. FORSTER said that it was already the practice to consider, when necessary, the expediency of the course suggested. Communiqués such as that referred to would probably have reached by indirect means, valuable information as to the locality and disposition of troops. The *communiqués* already issued by us gave the correct version of the circumstances of the withdrawal of the Allied forces to their position around Salonika. It was not necessary in the public interest to supply the enemy with correct information because he published incorrect information.

ITALY TO DEFEND VALONA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, THURSDAY.

It is believed that as the result of a Council of Ministers held to-day, Italy is resolved to defend Valona to the utmost, and that the necessary steps have been taken to this end.

20,000 TONS OF WHEAT FOR PIRAEUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, WEDNESDAY.

It is officially announced that nine steamers have left New York for the Piraeus, with twenty thousand tons of wheat.

NORWAY AND THE TREATY OF INTEGRITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, WEDNESDAY.

The secret meeting of the Storthing, to be held on Saturday, to discuss its attitude towards the possible denunciation by the signatory Powers of the Norwegian Treaty of integrity, evokes the keenest interest in the Press and the public. There is a considerable divergence of opinion. M. Seguard Ibsen, one of the most prominent Norwegian statesmen, emphatically advocates denunciation in the journal *Tidens Tegn*. He says—Norway has, without receiving the slightest compensation, fulfilled a treaty which makes her appear to be living on the good graces of others, thus giving up her national individuality. The effect of this arrangement was already revealed in 1905, when Denmark and Sweden, but not Norway, appeared as signatories to the North Sea territorial *status quo*. Any State accepting the other Powers' guarantees simultaneously relinquishes the control of its foreign policy, because the signatory Powers can always step in, pretending responsibility. Besides, the present war has fully proved the value of paper treaties.

The Radical *Dagblad* points out the absurdity of the position, as all the signatory Powers are waging war. Should Norway, through some incident, be obliged to call upon the signatories for help, it would be the same as inviting war.

The Conservative *Aftenposten* expresses the opinion that it is hardly likely that there will be a majority in the Storthing for denunciation at the present juncture.

RENT ACT.

HOW IT WORKS.

In reply to representations made to him on the Rent and Mortgage Interest Act recently passed, the President of the Local Government Board points out that the general effect of the Act as regards rents is to render irrecoverable, as from 25th November last and during the continuance of the Act, the increase above the standard rent of the rent of any premises coming within the Act, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. Under certain conditions, however, the landlord may increase the rent either to meet expenditure on improvement or structural alteration of a house (but not expenditure on decoration or repairs), or to recover any increase in local rates, which are ordinarily chargeable on the occupier if the landlord pays such rates. Such increase, however, must be notified to the tenant, and does not become due until the expiration of four weeks from the date of the notice.

No order for the recovery of the premises, or ejectment therefrom of a tenant, is to be made so long as the tenant continues to pay the proper rent and perform the other conditions of his tenancy. This protection, however, will not apply where the tenant has committed waste or been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or annoyance to neighbouring occupiers, or where the premises are required by the landlord for the occupation of himself or some person in his employment or of some tenant of his, or where some other ground is shown which is considered satisfactory to the court which is asked to make the order.

EASTERN FIELD OF WAR.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

PETROGRAD, THURSDAY.

The official *communiqué*, issued to-night, says:—

On the Western front, German aeroplanes continued to make frequent flights over the Riga and Dvinsk region, where they dropped bombs. South-west of Lake Narotche our scouting parties successfully encountered the enemy. One of them made a surprise bayonet attack on a German detachment, and put it to flight, inflicting heavy losses and taking prisoners.

South-east of Kolka our scouts got through an enemy entanglement, and destroyed it with grenades.

In Galicia and on the Middle Strypa the enemy continued his artillery fire.

North of the Boyana the enemy, after having exploded three mines in front of our lines, made several attempts to attack, but was repulsed by our fire.

On the Caucasian front, in the region of Erzerum we stopped attempts by Turks to assume the offensive, and captured prisoners.

In the region of Mamakhatun we successfully encountered Turkish detachments.

PAPER PROBLEM.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Referring to a question by Mr. Partington,

Mr. RUNCIMAN said—Since I last made a statement to the House on the subject of the tonnage problem, the Government has decided to relieve the pressure by cutting down some of the imports less essential for national existence, which at present occupy space in vessels arriving at our ports and prevent those vessels from being used for more urgent purposes. Paper pulp and grass for the making of paper have been the first subject for the operation of the policy of reducing our imports, because of their great bulk, and the influence they have on tonnage. The imports of paper and paper-making materials amount in weight to over 1,600,000 tons a year, and approximately 2,000,000 tons of space in the ships that carry them. The import of a large percentage of that large total will shortly be prohibited and the tonnage thus set free will be available for the carriage of food stuffs, fuel, munitions, and other essential supplies. I have been in conference with the paper-makers and newspaper proprietors, and, recognising the urgency of the matter, they have given us the benefit of their views, and we can, I feel sure, rely on their loyal co-operation in such steps as may be necessary, which, while being unavoidable, must interfere with their business and with that of all paper users. A full statement of the precise methods to be applied for carrying out the policy will be made public as soon as possible. In order to help to ease the strain placed on the carrying capacity of the mercantile marine, it follows that all householders, as well as those engaged in every business and industry in which paper is used, can render assistance by rigid economy in the use of paper of all kinds. In order to conserve our internal sources of the raw material of paper, the export from the country of rags and waste paper is about to be prohibited. The import of other articles and materials of a bulky nature may shortly be prohibited, including possibly raw tobacco, and building materials, furniture, wood, and vessels; some fruits, and, if necessary, the list may have to be extended until the strain on our tonnage is entirely without which British mercantile marine is now under Government control in one way or another, and in order that tonnage for Government purposes shall be allocated to the best advantage of the Allied Governments—a difficult problem, which for some time has been causing anxiety to several departments of the State—we are in future to be represented by a small body, consisting of Lord Farringdon, Mr. Thomas Jones, and Mr. F. W. Lewis, presided over by Lord Curzon, who have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister to undertake this difficult duty. All the Allied Governments dealing in these complex and many-sided shipping problems are in the closest touch with each other, so that full co-operation between them is assured.

Replying to a question as to the comparative hardship to newspapers controlling their own newspaper supplies, and those which had to rely on other sources, he said,

Mr. RUNCIMAN said he was not prepared to make any statement at present. Whatever arrangement was made would be made on equitable lines, and would not give an unfair advantage to competing newspaper interests. His statement gave a pretty broad hint to the printing trade not to make such contracts for the coming season as might harass them. He would be glad to receive representations from the printing trade and the wall paper trade.

SHORTAGE OF PAPER IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, THURSDAY.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt* some three hundred newspaper proprietors held a meeting last Sunday in Berlin to discuss the extremely serious position of German newspapers caused by the scarcity of paper. A resolution was adopted requesting the Government, after consultation with the proprietors, to regulate the consumption of paper, and fix its sale price.

The meeting also issued the following statement:—The public, and even many of the official departments, erroneously believe that newspaper proprietors, by reason of the increased sale of newspapers, are making more or less high profits. They completely forget that the income from advertisements, which form the financial backbone of all German papers, has, without exception, greatly diminished, in many cases by more than one-half. At the same time, the expenses of producing a paper have increased to an extraordinary degree, especially in connection with the editorial departments, so that the newspaper business finds itself in a serious position. As a large number of newspapers have ceased publication since the outbreak of war,

IMPORTATION OF TOBACCO.

An official of one of the leading tobacco manufacturing firms in England, interviewed last evening regarding Mr. Runciman's statement in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, about the possible restriction of the importation of unmanufactured tobacco, said that there are always respectable stocks of unmanufactured tobacco kept in bond in this country. Though the trade has been so big lately, especially the foreign trade, that the drain upon the stock has been greater than normally, the stock, however, may be regarded as considerable in the sense that any fresh order, in the light of Mr. Runciman's statement, for the time being need not create a panic.

KING OF BAVARIA AND HIS TROOPS.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

AMSTERDAM, JAN 25.

The King of Bavaria has again been at the Western front. In one of his speeches to his troops he said—It has been a heavy task to keep off the enemy during the months of trench warfare, but you are doing your duty splendidly. You will do, I am convinced, what I expect of you when there is another advance. May the time soon come for this. I am convinced that the war, victoriously begun, will end in victory.

COLONEL HOUSE'S MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, THURSDAY.

According to the *Handelsblad*, the *Berliner Tageblatt* says:—Colonel House, President Wilson's Special Envoy, arrived in Berlin yesterday. The *Berliner Tageblatt* adds that neither London nor Paris has made known anything of the aims of Colonel House's journey, nor have they contradicted the statement that the journey has been chiefly undertaken in consequence of urgent questions relating to the commerce of neutrals in the present war.

MESOPOTAMIA.

POSITION AT KUT.

PRESS BUREAU, 8 P.M.

The Secretary of State for India communicates the following:—

General Townshend reports that the enemy have evacuated their trenches on the land side of Kut defences, and retired, generally speaking, to about a mile from our entrenchments.

General Aylmer reports that there is no change in the situation.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S GRAVE CONDITION.

"SINKING RAPIDLY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, THURSDAY.

It is learnt in Vatican circles that the health of the Emperor of Austria is giving rise to grave anxiety, and that he is sinking rapidly.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DELHI, JAN. 25.

All over India efforts to assist towards the victory of the Allies are steadily proceeding, and many gifts of a public and private nature continue to be received by the Government and by the numerous committees connected with the ambulance hospitals, comforts for the troops, and kindred societies. The manufacture of munitions, transport wagons, etc., is receiving the keenest attention of the Government, and the progress is most encouraging. In addition to the Government factories all the workshops of the great railway systems are engaged, and most of the big private firms are lending useful aid, a quantity of their machinery having been adopted for the manufacture of military equipment. Many ruling Princes have also lent their workshops, the Maharaja of Travancore being the latest chief to place these at the disposal of the Government. The Punjab Aeroplane Fund has now reached £70,000, and £45,000 has already been remitted to the Secretary of State for India for the first twenty aeroplanes, which are all named after the various native States and Punjab districts. Among those who have recently given motor ambulances are the Maharaja of Chatarpur £500 and the residents of Attock £1,000. Miss Doris Phillips and other ladies of the Calcutta Theatrical Society recently collected £1,500 in a few hours to equip two ambulances for use on the Tigris. The Maharaja of Jaipur has given £2,000 to purchase machine guns for an Indian regiment, and Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior three additional ambulances for Mesopotamia. Recruiting for the Indian Army on the whole is very satisfactory. The Nepal authorities continue to give valuable assistance, and the recruitment of the Gurkha is particularly good.

AIR DEFENCE OF LONDON.

PRESS BUREAU, 10.20 P.M.

In the afternoon of Thursday a deputation of London members waited upon Lord Kitchener and the War Office on the subject of the protection of London from raids by aircraft. Mr. Balfour was also present.

The deputation was introduced by Sir Frederick Banbury, the other speakers being Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Burdett Coutts, and Mr. Wiles.

The Ministers explained to the deputation that the difficulties in arranging a satisfactory scheme of international anti-aircraft defence had in the past been due to a deficiency in anti-aircraft material, a deficiency that was felt not merely in London, but in the fleets and in the forces on the front. Every effort was being made to remedy the shortage, and with good results. A great development of metropolitan defence had been effected since the last debate, and that the development was still continuing. Progress, it should be noted, was not confined to the increase and organisation of anti-aircraft artillery under the able superintendence of Sir Percy Scott. It was to be found also in the improved arrangements for defence by aeroplanes. In the common task of organising defence the War Office and Admiralty had worked harmoniously together. But it had for some time been felt that unity of control was desirable, and as this could only be fully carried out if the whole work of defence was undertaken by the Army, all Admiralty responsibilities were in progress of being transferred to the War Office. The transference, it was hoped, would be completed within the next three weeks.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN WORKHOUSES.

ENNIS GUARDIANS AND SINN FEIN VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ENNIS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

At the weekly meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians, Mr. J. J. Meade, Vice-Chairman, presiding, a letter was read from the Local Government Board in reply to a request from the Board, for that day week, for the use of the boardroom for a meeting of the Irish Volunteers. The letter pointed out that it had been decided by a court of law that the giving the use of the workhouse premises for purposes not connected with Poor Law administration was illegal, and they could not sanction the proposal of the Guardians.

Mr. Quin said that the boardroom was the property of the ratepayers, and he proposed that the Local Government Board be asked to reconsider their decision.

The Chairman said he presided on the last day, when the order was made. There was a letter from a man named Brennan, from Meelick, for the use of the room for a meeting of Volunteers. He thought it was the National Volunteers, and, if he had known they were not, he would never have made the order that he did.

Mr. Quin said, if he did not, some other body would.

The Chairman said that such an order, if allowed to pass, would bring discredit on their county and their board. He then moved a resolution of absolute confidence in Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party, and condemned the action of "small isolated cliques, who have now, as at all times in the history of our country, tried, and were trying, to create friction and dissension."

Mr. McNamara, U.C., said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. The Irish Party and leader have saved the country from the brand of conscription. They should give every credit to those who had the bravery of taking up arms in this great struggle. There was no room for division, which it was hoped would end to-day.

Mr. P. E. Kennedy, J.P., supported the resolution.

Mr. Quin proposed that the resolution be rejected.

Mr. Kevin asked to have the last paragraph expunged, or he would support the amendment.

The Chairman said he saw nothing to withdraw.

Mr. Kennedy said he might take out the paragraph for quietness sake.

The paragraph was then struck out, and the resolution of confidence adopted, Mr. Quin dissenting.

It was ordered to inform the Irish Volunteers of the decision of the Local Government Board.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The Mersey Dock Board yesterday decided by 15 to 10 to postpone the consideration of the question of the abolition of Sunday labour for a week. Letters were read from Liverpool steamship owners, the Corn Trade Association, and Fruit Buyers' Association, the first named in opposition to the Dock Board proposal and the latter two supporting it. The steamship owners thought the present was an inopportune time for prohibiting Sunday labour. By the others, Mr. Lloyd George's statement in favour of Sunday as a rest day was quoted, and it was stated that in London only a few steamers were worked on Sunday, while in Cardiff, the greatest of the coaling ports, there was absolutely none.

STOPPING NEUTRAL MAILS.

MEMORANDUM FROM UNITED STATES.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY.

The Press Bureau last night issued the following Memorandum from the United States Government:—

The Government of the United States is informed that His Britannic Majesty's authorities have removed from the Danish steamer Oscar the second 734 bags of mail *en route* from the United States to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and that His Majesty's port authorities have also removed from the Swedish ship Stockholm fifty-eight bags of mail *en route* from Gothenburg to New York, that five thousand packages of merchandise, American property, were seized by the British authorities on the Danish steamer United States on her latest voyage to the United States, and that the authorities at Kirkwall, on December 19th last, seized 597 bags of parcels mail carried by the steamer Frederick VIII., and manifested for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Other similar cases might be mentioned, such as that of the steamer Helig Olav.

The Government of the United States is inclined to regard parcels post articles as subject to the same treatment as articles sent by express or freight in respect of belligerent search, seizure and condemnation; but, on the other hand, the American Government holds that parcels post articles are entitled to the usual protection of neutral trade, and that its previous protests touching various matters and instances of interference with such trade are applicable equally to any interference with the transmission of commodities by parcels post.

The Government of the United States is also informed that on December 23th last the Dutch vessel Noorderdijke was deprived in the Downs of the American mail despatched from the United States to Rotterdam, and that these mails may still be held by the British authorities, and, furthermore that on December 23rd last the whole of the mail carried by the steamer New Amsterdam from the United States to the Netherlands was removed by His Majesty's authorities from that ship. Since the New Amsterdam's mails included an American diplomatic pouch to the Netherlands, it is impossible that even this official bag may have been subjected to search. The cases of the steamer Rotterdam and Edenderk might also be mentioned.

The Government of the United States is unable to admit the right of His Majesty's authorities forcibly to bring into port neutral vessels plying directly between American and neutral European ports without intention of touching at British ports, and there to remove or cause mails carried by them. The modern practice generally recognises that mails are not to be removed, confiscated or destroyed on the high seas, even when carried by belligerent mail ships, and it seems certainly to follow that to bring mail ships within British jurisdiction for the purposes of search, and then to subject them to long delay and even to compelling a censorship of the mails, cannot be justified on the ground of national jurisdiction. In cases where neutral mail ships merely touch at British ports the Government of the United States believes that His Majesty's Government have no right in international law to remove mails or to censor them on board ship, since the mails on such ships never rightfully come into the custody of the British mail service, which is entirely without responsibility for their transit or safety.

As the result of the British action, public feeling is being aroused in the United States through the delay of valuable letters, and foreign banks are refusing to accept American drafts owing to the absence of any assurance that they will travel safely in the mails. Moreover, the possible detention of official mails is an aggravation of circumstances in a practice which affects American public opinion as being vexatiously inquisitorial, and with compromising military advantage to Great Britain. The Government of the United States very urgently presses for an early application of an effective remedy.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY.

Sir Edward Grey replied as follows:—

Foreign Office, January 25th, 1916.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The communication which Your Excellency was good enough to make on the 10th inst. regarding the seizure of mails from neutral vessels raised important questions of principle in regard to matters which are determined by the policy jointly decided and acted upon by the Allied Governments. My Government are therefore compelled to communicate with their Allies before they can send a reply to your memorandum. They are consulting with the French Government in the first instance, and I hope to be in a position before long to state the result of the consultation.—I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) E. GREY.

H.E. the Hon. W. H. Page.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTE.

The Foreign Office publishes the following note in connection with these papers:—"To avoid any misapprehension on the point, it may be stated that, as a matter of fact, no mails have been censored or removed from neutral ships brought forcibly into port for purposes of search."

IRISH QUESTIONS.

POLICE RAID IN DUBLIN.

MR. GINNELL AND HOME RULE.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. RAE, replying to Mr. Newman, said that the house in Dublin of Countess Markievicz was searched by the Dublin Metropolitan Police on 22nd inst., under a warrant issued by the Officer Commanding the Troops in Dublin. A printing press and a number of leaflets of an anti-British character were seized. No arrests were made. Count Markievicz was a German Pole, who left Ireland on the outbreak of war, and was believed to be fighting in the Russian Army. Apart from this search, and that of four other houses on the same occasion, when a few rifles were seized, no raids for arms had recently been made in any part of Ireland.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. GINNELL asked the Prime Minister, having regard to his pledge that Ireland should be given full self-government within the lifetime of the present Parliament, whether it was the intention of the Government to put in operation the Government of Ireland Act as from 17th March next, to which it now stands adjourned, and, if not, what was the intention.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, replying in the absence of Mr. Asquith, said if the hon. member would look at the Order in Council he would see it provided that if the war had not ended within eighteen months of the passing of the Act no steps should be taken to put the Act into operation until such later date, not being later than the end of the present war, as might hereafter be fixed by Order in Council.

Mr. GINNELL asked whether the Irish Parliament would be set up before the expiry of the present Parliament.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE—If the hon. member will tell me when the war will end it will be easier for me to answer. (Laughter.)

OBITUARY.

REV. WILLIAM J. PEACOCKE.

The death occurred at his residence, Clyde House, Southwell, yesterday, of the Rev. William James Peacocke, one of the oldest clergymen in the Midlands. Mr. Peacocke, who was in his 91st year, was the elder brother of the late Archbishop of Dublin, and, prior to his retirement in 1908, had held the living of Upton, Notts, for nearly half a century. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1848. He was ordained in 1849, and was Curate of Lenton from that year until 1852. He afterwards officiated at Hoby, Leicestershire, and at Newark, until 1859, when he became Vicar of Upton.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

LAST NIGHT'S LISTS.

The following is a summary of last night's casualty lists:—Dead 15, wounded 21—total 36.

OFFICERS—JANUARY 21st AND VARIOUS DATES.

	Dead.	W.	M.	Total.
France	10	15	—	25
Mediterranean (undated)	5	8	—	13

FRANCE.

The following casualties in the Expeditionary Force are reported from General Headquarters under date 21st January, 1916:—

KILLED.

BATTY, Sec. Lt. C. E., 10th Durham L. I.
KIDD, Capt. J. N., 4th Dragoon Guards.
THORNTON, Lt. J. McI., Royal Engineers.
WALE, Sec. Lt. C. H., 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

LUCAS, Lt. W. H., 6th North Staffordshire Regt.
O'REILLY, Sec. Lt. P. W., 4th Royal Irish Rifles.
PULLIN, Lt. J. H., 9th Royal N. Lancs. Regt.
UNDERHILL, Sec. Lt. C. S., 9th Shropshire L. I.
WHITFIELD, Lt. J. B., Royal Engineers.

WOUNDED.

ALLEN, Capt. H. C., 4th Wiltshire Regt.
BROOMFIELD, Sec. Lt. A. A., 5th Royal Irish Rifles.
BROWN, Sec. Lt. E. W., 3rd Wiltshire Regt.
COLMAN, Capt. G. R. R., 7th Rifle Brigade.
GILMORE, Sec. Lt. F. H., 4th Royal Sussex Regt.
GRIFFITHS, Lt. E. C., 17th R. Welsh Fus.
JONES, Capt. J. T., R.A.M.C.
LAWRENCE, Capt. G. A. K., D.S.O., R.F.A. and R.F.C.
NEWALL, Sec. Lt. N., Welsh Guards.
ROBINSON, Sec. Lt. R. D., 9th R. Lancs. Regt.
SUPARD, Sec. Lt. R. W., Royal Field Artillery.
STAINFORTH, Sec. Lt. J. G. C., 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.

The following casualties in the Expeditionary Force are reported:—

Previously reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed:

LESTER, Sec. Lt. C. P., 13th Worcestershire Regt.

WOUNDED.

TROWER, Sec. Lt. F. B., 5th S. Wales Borderers.

The following correction of casualty in the Persian Gulf is reported:—

WOUNDED.

HASSAL, Sec. Lt. T. C. D., Leicestershire Regt., and Rifle (attached 2nd Batt), should read—HASSAL, Sec. Lt. T. C. D., Leicestershire Regt., 2nd Batt.

MEDITERRANEAN.

The following casualties in the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force are reported:—

Reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed:

BLACK, Capt. D. McG., 1st Essex Regt.
GARDOM, Lt. J. C., 12th Essex Regt.
HARE, Capt. A. S.,

RESTORATION OF GRANTS.

CONFERENCE OF IRISH COLLEGES.

A meeting of the Conference of Irish Colleges was held on Wednesday to consider the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Birrell to Mr. Redmond on Monday night with regard to the Department Grants and other Irish Grants.

Miss A. Farrelly, M.A., presided, and there were also present:—

Rev. P. Boyle (Four Masters, Letterkenny), Miss N. O'Brien (Carmelite), Mrs. Cosgrave, M.A. (the Edinburgh), Miss Moore, M.A. (the Hall), O'Toole, M.A. (Catholic), O'Loughlin (Monrath), McDonnell (Scotch), Brett (King), and Noonan (Leinster College), Hon. Secretary.

The official Parliamentary Debates were submitted, which showed that various questions relating to the grants for the training of teachers of Irish and of technical education, for science in intermediate schools, for horse-breeding, and for primary and secondary schools and technical education, were replied to in giving by the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Correspondence was submitted with Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., Mr. John Dillon, M.P.; the Chief Secretary, and the Department.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. E. O'Toole, M.A., seconded by Rev. Father Boyle:—

"We express our satisfaction at the settlement arrived at which secures the continuance of the grants payable to the Irish Colleges and other bodies, and of other grants heretofore in the gift of Ireland.

"We record our gratitude to Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. John Dillon, M.P., for their personal efforts in securing this result, and to the Irish members of Parliament, to the Standing Committee of the Catholic Hierarchy, to the representative Boards of Ireland, to the Gaelic Leagues and friends of the Irish language throughout the country, and to the Irish Press, for their generous assistance in protecting the country from the shameful injustice."

Proposed by Miss Agnes O'Farrelly, seconded by Mr. Brett, and passed with acclamation:—

"This Conference of Irish Colleges desires to thank their Honorary Secretary, Mr. George Moonan, for his untiring work in connection with the movement with regard to the Department Grants. The Conference wishes particularly to express its obligation to Mr. Moonan for putting the case for education in Ireland so plainly and clearly before the members of the Treasury, and for the courtesy shown to him."

MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Mansion House Conference on the Teaching of Irish, which comprises representatives of the Irish Bishops, Councils, the Catholic Managers' Associations, Irish National Teachers' Organizations, the Training Colleges for Irish, and the Gaelic League, was held on Wednesday, Dr. Douglas Hyde presiding.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the proposition of Dr. Hyde, seconded by Mr. A. G. O'Loughlin, Hon. Secretary:—

"We are gratified at the undertaking given to Mr. Redmond by the Chief Secretary in the House of Commons that the grants for teachers' classes payable for the Department of Agriculture and other educational grants, will be continued.

"We also thank Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and the Irish party, for their exertions in securing this result, the continuance of these grants, and the Standing Committee of the Catholic Hierarchy, the Irish Bishops, and representatives of the Teachers, and the Irish Press for their unanimous support in protesting against the proposed withdrawal of these grants.

"Proposed by Dr. Douglas Hyde, seconded by Mr. O'Loughlin, and passed unanimously.—

"We wish to record our indebtedness to Mr. George Moonan, M.A., his honorable secretary, and professor in Honorary Secretary of the Conference of Irish Colleges, whose untiring efforts led to the settlement of the question of the grants, not alone in the Irish Colleges, but for education in Ireland by generally. Mr. Moonan's action of his matter we look upon as a fitting continuation of his many services to the cause of the Irish language."

BERTRAND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

DR. DENHAM OSBORNE AND THE TEACHER'S GRANT.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Bertrand Intermediate School for Girls, Eccles street, Dublin, took place in St. George's Church Parochial Hall, Hardwicke Place, on Saturday afternoon. The Rev. Denham Osborne presided, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Green.

The annual report, read by Miss Staunton, B.A., head mistress, stated:—

The numbers on the roll of the school at present were 300. There were 17 pupils in the classes for Junior and Middle Intermediate, and 65 in the Senior Intermediate. Twenty-five of the 27 in Intermediate classes passed for the examination, and three obtained honours. Thirty-one out of the 65 in the Senior Intermediate class obtained the certificate, and 10 passed, 5 obtaining honours. This year we have obtained an exhibition and every one of us, so that the work of our Council for the past year has been extremely light. The members of your Council, though not pressed with work as in other years, were nevertheless not idle. Some interested themselves in munition work, others have been, and are, most energetic in recruiting, sparing themselves nothing in fatigue, trouble, or expense, and I am glad to record in both cases their endeavours have been crowned with success. (Applause.) The members of your Council, in conjunction with the other members of our local Recruiting Committee, have every reason to congratulate themselves on the results obtained, as Cork, in proportion to its population, is amongst the first cities in the Empire in the number of recruits which she has forwarded to the Navy and Army. (Applause.) I deeply regret that, owing to illness, our Honorary Secretary (Mr. H. H. Beale) found it necessary during the year to resign. I, however, feel sure that his successor in this responsible position will find in him a kind and willing mentor. I think, gentlemen, we may well say how much we appreciate all he has done for this Chamber, and personally I wish to place on record my thanks for his kindness to me during my period of office. The Cork School of Commerce, in which this Chamber takes an especial interest, continues in its successful career of usefulness. Guided, as it is by its able and energetic principal, Mr. D. J. Coakley, his efforts would, however, be futile were the response of our young citizens other than it is. The number of students attending for the past session is 443, being but 55 less than the previous session. When we take into consideration that a number of students have gone on active service, I think, gentlemen, we may consider the attendance as highly satisfactory. Trade, on the whole, has been remarkably good during the period we have under review. For proofs we have but to investigate the returns of the banks. Foodstuff amongst them is one whose head office is in Cork, in which we Southerners take a special pride, and which has shown remarkable expansion. Its local factories have been fully employed. Some, even working overtime, find it hard to execute all the business offered to them. Tips, no doubt, in this instance, due to present abnormal requirements. Let us hope when the war be over that these guiding their destinies may be able not alone to continue the increased trade but to further extend it in new markets. Our agricultural industry has done splendidly in the past year, owing to the enhanced prices prevailing for every product of the land, although on the other there have been increased yields of produce as compared with previous years, those competent to judge state that much more could have been done towards increasing the food supply. If this be true then in the present crisis, with freights increasing, there is a moral obligation and a national duty thrust upon our farming community. The production of the greatest possible supply of food for the nation is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. If, therefore, our farmers and others interested in this industry put their shoulders to the wheel, and beat all records this year, none can say that they have not done their part. The man who tills the ground is the reserve force for him who fires the gun. (Hear, hear.) The premier branch of this most important industry, that of the exportation of live stock, is so limited by government authority to amount in turn over to between twelve and fifteen millions yearly. Trade last year was, on the whole, good. There is some decrease in the total value of cattle, sheep, and pigs as compared with 1914, when 1,632,441 were exported. From these figures you will readily comprehend the vast importance of this trade, which is certainly deserving of the attention and consideration of every possible person from our public bodies, and all those who take an interest in the development of our country's trade. The returns of the Belfast Market for the week ending, show an increase of 1,347 casks over the year 1914. The average price obtained in the year 1915 was 131.6 per cask as compared with 107.9 in 1914. This is highly satisfactory for our farmers, and shows the present time demands the attention of all as the butter trade in freights, both overseas and cross-channel, affecting as it does correspondingly increased prices of foodstuffs, and of the necessities of life. What is the cause? Freights to the war, neutral, as well as present enemy, shipping competed freely with our navy for the transport of food supplies, and, as a result, other articles of import. Now, the ship of the enemy are off the seas, and the tonnage of neutral countries has been withdrawn for their own requirements. Hence the increased freights. The British ships, together with those captured from the enemy. Heavy requisitioning of steamers by our Government—computed now to be one-third of our mercantile marine, which total 20,000,000 tons—for the transport of our Navy and Armies, in addition to the ordinary voyage from the perils of the sea, and our loss due to the enemy submarine, has left the present shipping not to be equal to require for trade purposes. When war broke out we were thoroughly unprepared, with one exception—our Navy. Let it not be so when the time comes for peace. Trade, and the credit on which we trade, will be completely revolutionized after the war, it is, therefore, well that this subject should be continually before our minds, that we may be ready, and in a position to take full advantage of the opportunities prevailing for the development of our present industries, and for the starting of new ones, whereby we might make ourselves independent of the articles which heretofore we imported from Germany and Austria. Before concluding, I am sure, gentlemen, I am voicing your sentiments as well as my own in bearing testimony to the magnificent work rendered by our Navy to our heroes on sea as on land, to our brave Irish regiments, who have time and again borne the brunt of the fight, adding further laurels to their glorious records of the past. I also take this opportunity of paying tribute to the heroes who have fallen in a just cause, to those who mourn for them, and with whom the country marches, we offer the tribute of our sorrow.

Mr. A. B. Mullen seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

EPIDEMIC OF BURGLARIES.

Startling revelations were made at Liverpool Assizes yesterday, when a number of felonies in receiving two brooches was preferred against a Russian, named Max Kilmanovitch, aged 40, a watchmaker. It was alleged that follow ing upon a robbery in Liverpool, a detective accompanied the prisoner to a shop in Queen's road, Mile Plating, where he proposed to carry on the business of a watch repairer. Here a considerable quantity of jewellery was found. In the dust-bin in the back yard was a fully loaded five-chambered revolver and two jemmies. Upstairs, under a loose board, was discovered a cigar box containing the works of twenty-one watches without cases. Two had been identified by a Liverpool gentleman whose house had been broken into. Two boxes contained 77 cartridges. Other discoveries included three melting pots, a jemmy, two chisels, three skeleton keys, six flash lamps and two pairs of rubber shoes. Prisoner gave evidence to show he had a legitimate business, the jewellery trade. The jury found the prisoner guilty. A police inspector said the Manchester Police had suspected the prisoner for a long time. He had several small watch repairing shops in Manchester, which were the resort of thieves. Lately there had been an epidemic of house-breaking in Manchester, Leeds, Blackburn, and Liverpool, while the people were out shopping or at church. The thieves used a motor car and rushed about from place to place, travelling to Liverpool and on to Manchester. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment, and recommended him for deportation to Russia when his sentence had expired.

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DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

DREDGING IN THE PORT.

MANUFACTURE OF WAR MUNITIONS

The weekly meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board was held yesterday, Mr. W. Crowe, J.P., Chairman, presiding. There were also present:—

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman James Moran, J.P. (Vice-Chairman), Sir James Murphy, D.L., Sir John P. Griffith, C.E., Thomas M. Deane, T.C., Alderman Alfred Byrne, M.P., Wm. P. Partridge, T.C., Richard K. Gamble, J.P., Wm. Field, M.P., Thomas R. M'Clubgh, William Walker, J.P., Marcus Goodbody, J.P., John Mooney, J.P., Bernard J. Martin, George Byrne, J.P., James W. Bell, J.P., David Barry, R. G. Burgess, William H. Litchfield, S. S. M'Cormick, J.P., Walter Hand, John Holloway, William Hewat.

CONGRATULATING THE LORD MAYOR.

The Chairman said that on behalf of the Board he wished to congratulate the Lord Mayor on his re-election for another year of office. During the past year he had taken a great interest in the port's business, and given a great deal of his time to the affairs of the Board, notwithstanding the great many calls on him elsewhere. He was sure he was only voicing the opinions of the Board in saying that there is no place where the services of the Lord Mayor were more highly appreciated than they were at this Board. They were pleased to have him with them for another year, and he hoped they would have the benefit of his attendance more during the coming year than during the past year. (Applause.)

Mr. Field wished to be associated with this expression of opinion. The Chairman omitted to mention that it was largely through the action of the Lord Mayor that they were able to settle the differences between the Port Board and the Corporation, which had been engaging the attention of both boards for almost a century. He hoped that this example of friendliness and good fellowship would continue. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor thanked the Chairman and Mr. Field for their congratulations, and he could assure them that since he became a member of that Board he had received nothing but universal kindness from his brother members, and he would only be too glad to give the Board any assistance he could, and he hoped the amicable relations which had existed during the past twelve months would long continue. (Hear, hear.)

WRECKAGE.

A letter was read from Mr. D. R. Packe-Beresford in reference to a claim for the removal of wreckage, in which he asked to be supplied with a copy of the section of the Merchant Shipping Act under which the claim was made.

Mr. O'Beirne said that this was a matter for the Law Agent, and it should be referred to him.

The Chairman said there could be no objection to supply the information asked for.

Mr. O'Beirne said he would move that the matter be referred to the Law Agent.

The Chairman said the matter might be left in the hands of the Secretary at present. It would only be courteous to supply this information.

This was agreed to.

DREDGING.

Mr. J. M. Griffith, Engineer to the Board, reported that for the year 1915 the quantity of sand and mud dredged was 1,204,936 tons. This was divided into dredging for maintenance and improvement as follows:—Maintenance dredging, 785,659 tons; improvement dredging (towards the improvement of Alexandra Basin), 419,877 tons. The total cost of dredging amounted to £25,162 15s. 6d., divided as follows: Maintenance dredging, £19,978 0s. 2d., which is chargeable to revenue; improvement dredging (towards the completion of the Alexandra Basin), £5,184 15s. 4d., which sum is chargeable to capital, scheduled in the Port Act for 1902 for the purpose. The increased tonnage dredged during the year 1915, as compared with 1914, is largely due to the fact that an additional dredger had to be placed in commission at the end of January to deal with the very serious shoaling which had taken place in the upper reach of the river. Mr. Griffith emphasised the necessity of equipping the port with modern dredgers and hoppers. Till this was done the dredging cost would remain high.

Mr. Field said the Engineer's report deserved serious consideration. The future of the port demanded most careful consideration, and he suggested that a special meeting be called to deal with the matter.

It was decided that the report be printed and circulated amongst the members of the Board.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

There was a note on the agenda asking when it would be convenient for the special committee in reference to munitions to meet.

Mr. Partridge said he did not think there was any necessity for that committee to meet at all. The Ministry of Munitions, he held, were only playing at munition-making in Ireland. They had after a long delay appointed an Assistant Commissioner for Ireland, and they had an ex-publican trying to train the people in the knowledge of machines, doing work that a skilled engineer should be doing. If that was a serious tackling of the problem he was very much deceived.

The Chairman said there had been a special committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the whole matter, and it would be well to await a report from them. The question before them was when would the committee meet?

Mr. O'Beirne said that before the valuable time of this committee was wasted he would like to know if there was anything serious in the matter at all.

The Chairman said that was what the committee would endeavour to ascertain.

Mr. O'Beirne said that the only way they could secure the information was from their own responsible officials, and the members had received from them the impression they had no facilities in their workshops for the manufacture of munitions. His idea was that the whole thing was all bunkum.

The Chairman said it was not in order to discuss the matter until they had a report from the committee.

Mr. O'Beirne said he was entitled to discuss whether or not the committee should meet at all.

Mr. Partridge said he would move as an amendment that the committee meet after the war (laughter.)

It was decided that the special committee would meet to consider the matter on the following Tuesday.

ALLEGED AUDACIOUS SWINDLE.

ROGUS PENSION OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ENNIS, THURSDAY.

At a special court here yesterday, Mr. M. Fling, R.M., in the chair, a well dressed man named Thomas Parker was brought up charged by District Inspector Smith, of Tulla, with obtaining food and lodging in various places in East Clare by falsely pretending that he was an old age pension officer.

The prisoner was also charged by District Inspector Noakes with having, at Rosscrouch and other places, obtained goods and chattels from various parties by similar false pretences.

The prisoner conducted his own defence.

The evidence showed that at the house of a pensioner, where he was entertained with tea and eggs, he said that all the old age pensions were to be taken off, and the pensioners were to get instead a half sum—in this particular pensioner's case it would be £50. He also said that he would employ the pensioner's son to serve notices on the other pensioners. At the house of a pensioner named Lenihan, where he stayed for the night and had breakfast in the morning, he said that he was the head pension officer from Dublin, and that he lived near Dublin with his brother, who was living on his means. He was to give Lenihan £50, and that his wife was to get another £50. He said that his name was Henry Power. Lenihan asked was he connected with the Powers, the distillers of Dublin, and the prisoner replied that they belonged to the one family. (Laughter.)

Bridget Shaughnessy said that when the prisoner told her the pensions were "done up" she roared and bawled, and he then said: "I will do better for you. I'll give you a bulk sum of £55," and that if she met him at the bank in Limerick on the following day he would have it for her.

The prisoner was remanded in custody for a week, when a number of charges will be investigated.

BANK OF IRELAND CLERKSHIPS.

Candidates should note that at the last three Examinations pupils of Rosse College, Stephen's Green, Dublin, gained 50 of the 72 Places offered, including 1st and 2nd Place on each occasion.—(Advt.)

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

DEATH OF A 44-YEAR-OLD GOOSE.

The annual meeting of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland was held yesterday afternoon in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Leinster House. It was largely attended.

Mr. W. E. Peebles, J.P., Senior Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair, in the absence of the President (Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D.). He was sorry to announce that Sir Charles Ball was unable to be present owing to illness.

The Hon. Secretary (Professor G. H. Carpenter) submitted and moved the adoption of the Council's report for 1915. The depressing influence of the war on the Society's resources had been a feature emphasised in the report for the year 1914. During the year just passed the difficulties of the situation had not diminished, though, thanks to the generous response of members to the appeal made at the end of 1914 for special gifts, which amounted to an aggregate of £434, the financial position of the Society was slightly better than it had been twelve months previously. This was encouraging, when it was found that the gate receipts had fallen by £241 during 1915 after the alarming drop of £270 in the preceding year. The total number of visitors in 1913 was 162,618; in 1914, 175,332; in 1915, 153,031. The receipts at gate in 1913 were £5,197 16s.3; in 1914, £1,910 6s.8; in 1915, £1,673 15s.7. The Council had come to realise that during war-time the support of the members was more than ever a deciding factor for the Society's continued usefulness. After the generous response made last year, it had been decided to issue no further appeals for contributions at present, but those members who were able and willing again to help the finances by special gifts were reminded that the Society closed the year £447 in debt. Sir Charles Ball, having held the Presidency for a term of five years, now relinquished the office according to the Society's by-law. For the vacant chair of the Society the Council confidently submitted the name of Mr. W. E. Peebles, J.P., whose invaluable services during his thirty-six years' membership of the Council were appreciated by all frequenters of the Gardens. The year 1915, with its sad memories for all, would be notable for the death of two prominent and highly-valued members of the Council—Mr. J. Nugent Lentaigne and Mr. R. M. Barrington. A good account of Mr. Barrington's life and a list of his numerous original contributions to zoology and botany, by his friend, Mr. C. B. Moffat, would be found in the *Irish Naturalist* for November, 1915.

THE ANIMAL COLLECTIONS.

Owing to the need for strict economy, additions to the stock of animals (the report stated) had been made only by gifts, no money being available for the purchase of specimens. During the summer, sea lions were offered for sale lately, and, in view of the death of the Society's specimens, the Council gratefully accepted Mr. T. K. Laidlaw's offer to defray the cost of one. Unfortunately, it was found impossible to obtain the necessary food supply for feeding such an animal, and the negotiations consequently fell through. The presence in the Society's collection during 1914 of examples of two of the types of anthropoid ape was a noteworthy feature. This "record" was brought to an end as early as March by the death of the orang-utan, "Sandy." In December the small female chimpanzee, "Susan," died, succumbing in a few days to an attack of pneumonia. However, the other four apes that had been in the house a year and more still alive and vigorous—the Hoolock gibbon, "George" and "Charlie," and the gorilla, "Empress," the last-named having now lived two years in the charge of the Superintendent and Keeper, J. Sample. All the older animals in ground and reserve force for him who fires the gun. (Hear, hear.) The premier branch of this most important industry, that of the exportation of live stock, is so limited by government authority to amount in turn over to between twelve and fifteen millions yearly. Trade last year was, on the whole, good. There is some decrease in the total value of cattle, sheep, and pigs as compared with 1914, when 1,632,441 were exported. From these figures you will readily comprehend the vast importance of this trade, which is certainly deserving of the attention and consideration of every possible person from our public bodies, and all those who take an interest in the development of our country's trade. The returns of the Belfast Market for the week ending, show an increase of 1,347 casks over the year 1914. The average price obtained in the year 1915 was 131.6 per cask as compared with 107.9 in 1914. This is highly satisfactory for our farmers, and shows the present time demands the attention of all as the butter trade in freights, both overseas and cross-channel, affecting as it does correspondingly increased prices of foodstuffs, and of the necessities of life. What is the cause? Freights to the war, neutral, as well as present enemy, shipping competed freely with our navy for the transport of food supplies, and, as a result, other articles of import. Now, the ship of the enemy are off the seas, and the tonnage of neutral countries has been withdrawn for their own requirements. Hence the increased freights. The British ships, together with those captured from the enemy. Heavy requisitioning of steamers by our Government—computed now to be one-third of our mercantile marine, which total 20,000,000 tons—for the transport of our Navy and Armies, in addition to the ordinary voyage from the perils of the sea, and our loss due to the enemy submarine, has left the present shipping not to be equal to require for trade purposes. When war broke out we were thoroughly unprepared, with one exception—our Navy. Let it not be so when the time comes for peace. Trade, and the credit on which we trade, will be completely revolutionized after the war. It is, therefore, well that this subject should be continually before our minds, that we may be ready, and in a position to take full advantage of the opportunities prevailing for the development of our present industries, and for the starting of new ones, whereby we might make ourselves independent of the articles which heretofore we imported from Germany and Austria. Before concluding, I am sure, gentlemen, I am voicing your sentiments as well as my own in bearing testimony to the magnificent work rendered by our Navy to our heroes on sea as on land, to our brave Irish regiments, who have time and again borne the brunt of the fight, adding further laurels to their glorious records of the past. I also take this opportunity of paying tribute to the heroes who have fallen in a just cause, to those who mourn for them, and with whom the country marches, we offer the tribute of our sorrow.

Mr. A. B. Mullen seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

EPIDEMIC OF BURGLARIES.

Startling revelations were made at Liverpool Assizes yesterday, when a number of felonies in receiving two brooches was preferred against a Russian, named Max Kilmanovitch, aged 40, a watchmaker. It was alleged that follow ing upon a robbery in Liverpool, a detective accompanied the prisoner to a shop in Queen's road, Mile Plating, where he proposed to carry on the business of a watch repairer. Here a considerable quantity of jewellery was found. In the dust-bin in the back yard was a fully loaded five-chambered revolver and two jemmies. Upstairs, under a loose board, was discovered a cigar box containing the works of twenty-one watches without cases. Two had been identified by a Liverpool gentleman whose house had been broken into. Two boxes contained 77 cartridges. Other discoveries included three melting pots, a jemmy, two chisels, three skeleton keys, six flash lamps and two pairs of rubber shoes. Prisoner gave evidence to show he had a legitimate business, the jewellery trade. The jury found the prisoner guilty. A police inspector said the Manchester Police had suspected the prisoner for a long time. He had several small watch repairing shops in Manchester, which were the resort of thieves. Lately there had been an epidemic of house-breaking in Manchester, Leeds, Blackburn, and Liverpool, while the people were out shopping or at church. The thieves used a motor car and rushed about from place to place, travelling to Liverpool and on to Manchester. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment, and recommended him for deportation to Russia when his sentence had expired.

Insure against Burglary with Provident Clerks & General Guarantee & Accident Co. Ltd. Rates Low. District Agents:—David Drimmie & Sons, 41 Lr. Sackville st., Dublin (01.)

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The Senate met yesterday (Thursday), January 27th, 1916. Present:—Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.R.I.R.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, President University College, Dublin (in the chair), Sir Joseph M'Grath, LL.D., Registrar of the University, Right Hon. Michael F. Cox, M.D., LL.D., Arthur W. Conway, M.A., D.Sc., D.K.S.; Robert Donovan, B.A.; Rev. Thomas A. Finlay, S.J.; Rev. Michael Maher, M.A.; Douglas Hyde, LL.D., D.Litt.; James C. M'Walter, M.A., M.D., LL.D.; Henry C. M'Weeney, M.D.; William Maguire, M.A.; Joseph F. O'Carroll, M.D., M.Ch., L.R.C.P.I.; Miss Agnes O'Farrelly, M.A.; Patrick J. O'Neill; Patrick Semple, M.A.; David T. Barry, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S.E.

Apologies for inability to attend the meeting were reported as having been received from:—His Grace the Most Rev. William J. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of the University; Alexander Anderson, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University, President University College, Galway; Sir Bertram Windle, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, President University College, Cork; Right Hon. Lawrence A. Waldron, John W. Bacon, M.A.; Patrick J. Merriman, M.A.; Alfred Senier, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc.

The results of the recent Special Final Medical Examination and of the B.D.S. Degree Examination were considered, and passes, etc., were awarded in connection therewith.

The Senate adjourned.

FEMALE TYPISTS (OPEN COMPETITION).

Intending Candidates should note that at the last exam. (Oct., 1915), Skerry's College, Dublin, obtained First and Second Irish Places—2 of the 3 Dublin Successes and 9 Successes at the previous 6 exams.—(Advt.)

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The Diocesan Council of Dublin met on Thursday. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin presided. The other members present were:—Canon Kennedy, Canon Stoney, Dean of Christ Church, Canon Jennings, Canon Dowse, Rev. E. H. Lewis-Crosby, Sir John W. Moore, M.D.; Mr. W. G. Wakely, Mr. F. B. Ormsby, Captain R. Wade Thompson, Mr. J. A. Maconchy, Mr. J. Leech, K.C.; Mr. W. Ireland, Sir W. J. Goulding, Bart.; Colonel A. Bredin, Mr. S. P. Wilmot, Mr. R. Hinde, Mr. Wm. C. Stubbs, Mr. W. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.; Mr. R. Blair White. The Rev. A. W. Ardagh was elected as a Representative Governor of Morgan's School, Castleknock, in the room of Professor Plummer, resigned. Having transacted the remaining business, the Council adjourned until Thursday, the 24th of February.

At the request of the Primate, the offerings in all the churches in the Diocese of Armagh on the first Sunday of this month were devoted to Red Cross work. A sum of £150 was thus received, of which £30 was forwarded to the Dublin Depôt of the Red Cross Society, and the balance to the Central Fund in London.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Dr. John L. E. Dreyer, Ph.D., of the Armagh Observatory, in recognition of his work in astronomy. The observatory is under the guardianship of the Primate and of the Chapter of the Cathedral, and Dr. Dreyer has held the position of astronomer since 1882.

CONFIRMATIONS IN DUBLIN DIOCESES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1916.

The following is the order of the confirmations to be held in the city and neighbourhood of Dublin, by the Archbishop of Dublin, for the year 1916:—

Tuesday, March 7th, at 11.30 a.m., in Christ Church Cathedral, for the Parishes, etc., of Christ Church Deanery, St. Werburgh, St. Audoen, Chapelries of St. Catherine, St. James, St. John, and Donadea.

Friday, March 10th, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of St. Peter, for the Parishes, etc., of St. Peter, St. Kevin, St. Luke, and the Mount-pleasant Church.

Friday, March 10th, at 3.30 p.m., in Christ Church, Leeson Park, for the Parishes, etc., of Christ Church Deanery, St. Werburgh, St. Audoen, Matlaske, Christ Church (Leeson Park), and the Magdalen Asylum Chapel.

Sunday, March 12th, at 4.30 p.m., in Chapel of Hibernian Military School.

Monday, March 13th, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of Sandford, for the Parishes, etc., of Sandford, Rathmines, St. Philip, Christchurch, Taney, and the Magdalen Home.

Tuesday, March 14th, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of St. Ann, for the Parishes, etc., of St. Ann, St. Andrew, St. Mark, and St. Patrick's Chapelry.

Tuesday, March 21st, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of St. Stephen, Rathgar, for the Parishes, etc., of Rathgar, Rathfarnham, St. Mary (Independent), and Zion.

Tuesday, March 21st, at 3.30 p.m., in the Parish Church of Monkstown, St. John's Church, Dalkey, and Kill-of-the-Grange Church, for the Parishes, etc., of Monkstown, Dalkey, St. John's, and Kill-of-the-Grange (Blackrock).

Wednesday, March 22nd, at 11.30 a.m., in the Church of St. Matthew, Donnybrook, for the Parishes, etc., of St. Matthew (Donnybrook), and St. John (Sandymount).

Friday, March 24th, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew, for the Parishes, etc., of St. Bartholomew, St. Mary (Independent), St. Paul, St. Michael, King's Hospital, Cabra-lane, and Glasnevin.

Sunday, March 26th, at 3 p.m., in the Parish Church of St. Mary, for the Parishes, etc., of St. Mary, St. Thomas, St. Paul, St. Michael, St. Thomas, and the Rotunda Hospital.

Monday, March 27th, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of St. George, for the Parishes, etc., of St. George, All Saints (Grangegorman), the Free Church, Temple-street, St. Barnabas, and Union of Santry and Glasnevin.

Tuesday, March 28th, at 3.30 p.m., in the Parish Church of Saint Werburgh, for the Parishes, etc., of Saint Werburgh, Saint Peter, Saint Bride, Saint Luke, Lucan and Drumcondra, and North Strand, St. Barnabas, Castleknock, and Mulhuddart.

Wednesday, March 29th, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church, Kingstown, for the Parishes, etc., of Christ Church, Kingstown, Monkstown, and Dun-Laoghaire (Kingstown), and Booterstown.

Thursday, March 30th, at 11.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Malahide, for the Parishes, etc., of Malahide, Portmarnock, Swords, Ballyboghil, Ballyman, Kilsallaghan, Garristown, Balrothery, Chapelrahan, Donabate, Baldungan, Kenure, Lusk and Swords.

Order of the Confirmations to be held in the United Diocese of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, for parishes outside of Dublin and its vicinity, by the Archbishop of Dublin, in the year 1916:—

Monday, March 6th, at 12 o'clock, in Kildare Cathedral, for the Parishes, etc., of Kildare, Rheban, Curragh, Kilcullen, Ballymore, Monasterevan, and Rathangan.

Friday, May 12th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Bonnybrook, for the Parishes, etc., of Bonnybrook, Coolock, Portmarnock, Malahide, and Kilsallaghan, and Holywood.

Saturday, May 13th, at 12 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donaghmore, for the Parish of Donaghmore and Donore.

Thursday, May 18th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Hacketstown, for the Parishes, etc., of Hacketstown, Clonmore, Moyne, Tullow, Shillelagh, Coolkenny, Coolboy, Moyacomb, and Ballycarney.

Friday, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of St. Saviour, Arklow, for the Parishes, etc., of Arklow (Saviour), Kilbride, Ballinaclash, and Ballinacor.

Friday, May 19th, at 3.30 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Shillelagh, for the Parishes, etc., of Shillelagh, Tullow, Ballycarney, Ballinacor, and Ballinglen.

Saturday, May 20th, at 12 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Ballinglen, for the Parishes, etc., of Ballinglen, Kilbride, Ballinaclash, and Ballinacor.

Tuesday, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Tuesday, May 23rd, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Wednesday, May 24th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Wednesday, May 24th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Thursday, May 25th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Thursday, May 25th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Friday, May 26th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Friday, May 26th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Saturday, May 27th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Saturday, May 27th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Tuesday, May 30th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Tuesday, May 30th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Wednesday, May 31st, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Wednesday, May 31st, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Thursday, June 1st, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Thursday, June 1st, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Friday, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Friday, June 2nd, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Saturday, June 3rd, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Saturday, June 3rd, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Tuesday, June 6th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Tuesday, June 6th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Wednesday, June 7th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Wednesday, June 7th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Thursday, June 8th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Thursday, June 8th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Friday, June 9th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Friday, June 9th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Saturday, June 10th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Saturday, June 10th, at 3 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Donacomper, for the Parishes, etc., of Donacomper, Donagheady, and Donacomper.

Tuesday, June 13

DOW'S PORT
Wholesale Shipping Agents
ROBERT F. TURNBULL & SONS,
123 Abey Street, Dublin.

HUNTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

COURSING.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY

ASSOCIATION

SPORTING NEWS.

CHANTICLEER'S NOTES.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LINGFIELD, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The programme for the second fixture at Lingfield under the present scheme of steeplechasing should prove an attraction to the racing public, and furnish very interesting sport, as the hurdle races in particular fared excellently at the nomination stage, and are supported by a majority of the best recruits to the game. My selections are:—

Gravetye Hurdle—**Martinmas** or **Irish Earl.**
Westerham Steeplechase—**Vermouth.**
January Handicap—**St. Brave.**
Southern Steeplechase—**Roy Barker.**
Guest Hall Hurdle—**Quel Bonheur.**
Novice Steeplechase—**Dordogne.**

Chanticleer.

LINGFIELD MEETING—THIS DAY.

PROGRAMME.

12.45 — THE GRAVETYE MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of £50. Weight for age. Two miles.

	Age. st. lb.		Age. st. lb.
Green Falcon	5 11 10	White Surrey	4 10 2
Kilanna	5 11 4	Martinmas	4 10 2
Irish Earl	4 10 2		

(Above have arrived.)

Indian God	6 11 7	Erland	5 11 2
Charlton	6 11 7	Engelnut	4 11 2
Early Hope	6 11 7	Desperado	5 10 12
Lulu V.	6 11 7	Sir Aricgal	5 10 12
Ambassador	5 11 5	Pilgrim Father	5 10 12
Farrin Mahn	5 11 5	Old Rise	4 10 9
Screamer	5 11 5	Sir Accalon	4 10 2
Dan Russel	5 11 5	Prince Merrion	4 10 2
Lambyne	5 11 5	Papinge	4 10 2
Eastwick	6 11 2		

1.30 — THE WESTERHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of £100. Three miles.

	Age. st. lb.		Age. st. lb.
Convrefin II.	a 12 7	Hackler's Roy	a 11 7
Vermouth	6 12 0	Maid Marian	a 11 6
Carrigtoe	a 11 12	Chang	6 10 11
Minster Vale	6 11 8	Schoolmoney	a 10 7

(Above have arrived.)

Jacobus	a 12 7	Gigas Pride	a 11 3
Ballycarrocks	a 12 2	Denis Auburn	a 10 13
Lamentable	a 11 12	Cottigan's Pride	a 10 11
Break Out	6 11 6	Redgrove	a 10 0

2.0 — THE JANUARY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of £100. Winner to be sold for £50. Two miles.

	Age. st. lb.		Age. st. lb.
Full House	6 12 4	Derdogue	a 11 5
Kantan	6 12 0	Mind the Paint	6 11 2
Athlacy	a 12 0		

(Above have arrived.)

Roy Barker	6 12 7	Gotherby	a 11 13
Roman Mac	6 12 1	Cardross	a 11 0
Brackendene	a 11 13		

3.0 — THE GUEST HALL FOUR YEAR OLD MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of £90. One mile and a half.

Archestown	10 7	Water Bed	10 2
Dorian	10 7	Murray Bridge	10 2
Llanthony	10 7	Pirofer	10 2
Cardiddy	10 7	Regal	10 2
Lamute	10 2		

(Above have arrived.)

Quel Bonheur	10 11	Zermatt	10 2
Douglas Gordon	10 7	The Nab	10 2
Mughain	10 7	Initiator	10 2
Yankee Pro	10 7	Squire Brune	10 2
Maskeverdy	10 7	Lord Waveley	10 2
Wild Square	10 7	Ballycotton	10 2
Rubicon	10 7	Velocity Valet	10 2
Ballytoon	10 7	Prince Merrion	10 2
Kilarda	10 7	Scalby	10 2
King's Bear	10 7	Swarrowpool	10 2
The O'Neill	10 2	Green Crow	10 2
Sable Chief	10 2	Glissade	10 2

3.25 — THE NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of £100. Weight for age. Two miles.

	Age. st. lb.		Age. st. lb.
Mind the Paint	6 11 11	Tullyrap	5 11 4
Dordogne	a 11 11	Roderick Dhu	5 11 0

(Above have arrived.)

Boston Rouge	6 11 11	Loch Leven	6 11 2
St. Julian	6 11 7	Kincora	5 11 7
Wooden Bridge	6 11 7	Copperface	5 11 4

SCRATCHINGS.

Guest Hall Hurdle—Gilats and Wotfalina.
January Handicap—Dublin Bay and Sobnitt.
Southern Steeplechase—Doctor Ryan.
Westerham Steeplechase—Dark Collar.
Novices' Steeplechase—Brindisa.
Surrey Hurdle—Good Example.
Minter Hurdle—Grayling IV. and Stacepas.
Holly Handicap—Doctor Ryan.
Ann Handicap Steeplechase—Grey Leg IV.
Friday Hurdle, Windsor—Balbian.
Windsor Engagements—Dark Collar.

NEWMARKET SELECTIONS FOR LINGFIELD.

Gravetye Hurdle—IRISH EARL.
Westerham Steeplechase—CARRIGTOE.
January Handicap—BEVEL.
Southern Steeplechase—ROY BARKER.
Guest Hall Hurdle—CATLIN.
Novices' Steeplechase—KITCH.

GATWICK MEETING.

"GRAND NATIONAL" ENTRIES

FRIDAY, MARCH 24th.

THE RACECOURSE ASSOCIATION STEEPLECHASE (Handicap) of 500 sovs., and a Cup, value 125 sovs., given by the Liverpool Executive, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each for jockeys. Second to receive 100 sovs., and third 50 sovs., out of the race. About four miles and 300 yards.

ENTRIES

	Age.		Age.
Templedowney	a	Brackendene	a
Hackler's Day	a	Cooper Hill	a
Gigantic Pride	a	Drumlane	a
Lamentable	a	Jacobus	a
Albert Inn	a	Hesperus Magnus	a
Sunset Shades	a	Green Park	a
Lord Marcus	a	Stag's Head	a
Palmer Roche	a	Bona Alberta	a
Overtroat	a	Ballymacad	a
Irish Mail	a	Brockdale Runner	a
Sanloch	a	Ballycotton	a
Gordon's Pride	a	Courtville II.	a
Bangrass	a	Engelnut	a
Meridian	a	Bailiscoty	a
Bellar	a	Newmath	a
Hollow Cushion	a	The Waggoner	6
Bevel	a	Minster Vale	6
Dwyer	a	Prince Edgar	6
Dwyer	a	Alert Grill	6
Shoolmoney	a	Alisiss	6
		Portlain	6

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th.

THE INTERNATIONAL HURDLE RACE (handicap) of 500 sovs. Second to receive 50 sovs., and the third 10 sovs. out of the plate. Two miles.

ENTRIES

	Age.		Age.
Grey Barbarian	a	Cambyses	5
Hotel	a	Desmond's Song	5
Humanian	a	Dan Russel	5
Brown Park	a	I Say	5
Lord Nimian	a	Pilgrim Father	5
Scarlet Batten	a	The Bore	5
Ivanhoe	a	Beauvrai	5
Redwood	a	Green Falcon	5
Mesa	a	Blue Danube	5
Black Bellis	a	Atherton	5
Early Hope	a	Siberian	5
Sagacious	a	The Ant	5
Bellerophon	a	Stapleton	5
Bellerophon	a	Finality	4
Sunnyside Yert	a	Architecture	4
Mr. Merry	a	Martinmas	4
Ugly	a	Cabaline	4
Blue stone	6	The Hinkin	4
Blue Mary	6	Sir Thomas	4

RACING UNDER JOCKEY CLUB RULES.

Stewards to Seek Additional Facilities.

War Fund for Interned Trainers and Jockeys.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club at Derby House, London, on Tuesday last, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Captain Greer said that the Stewards' attention had been brought to the case of a large number of trainers, jockeys, and stablemen who were now prisoners of war in Germany. He had been in communication with the Countess of Bective and Lady Hoare-Burdett, who organised a fund for the benefit of prisoners of war. Lady Bective had ascertained that there were at Rubleben about 120 prisoners of racing stables, and it was thought that they would be glad to send them parcels. These parcels, consisting of foodstuffs, cost 5s. each, and are despatched through the American Express Agency, with the support of the American Embassies in Berlin and London, which assured their safe delivery. Letters from relatives and friends of the prisoners afforded simple proof of the urgent needs for a supply of comforts. He could vouch for the excellence in good management of Lady Bective's scheme, and proposed that the Jockey Club should grant 50 sovs. towards it as a first donation. He thought the cost of providing supplies of food to relatives of about 20 sovs. per week, and thought the generosity of racing men to give liberally to the support of the fund would be ample for their support. The following donations already received—The Rothschild Trust Fund, 50 sovs.; Irish Times, 5s 2 pence. Lord Durham, Mr. Arthur W. H. Fitzwilliam, Lord Rosebery, each 10 guineas; Lord Jersey, and Mr. Rothschild, each 10 sovs.; Hon. Lambton, 2 gns. Donations would be sent to the Jockey Club if intended for this special fund, should be marked "Trainers and Jockeys Prisoners Fund."

Captain Greer said that Colonel Hall Walker had presented to the Club a selection of the most valuable sporting pictures from his collection at Tully, with a request that they might be hung in the Jockey Club Rooms at Newmarket. It was unanimously agreed that a letter of thanks should be addressed to Colonel Hall Walker.

Captain Greer said the Stewards would be glad to know if the Club agreed that they should ask approach His Majesty's Government with a view of ascertaining whether they would favourably consider the granting of additional facilities for racing under Jockey Club Rules during the coming spring under Jockey Club Rules during the coming spring. The members present unanimously expressed the wish that the Stewards should take the action indicated. The remainder of the business was private.

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

MARKETS QUIET. BANK OF IRELAND MEETING. DUBLIN TRAMS—NEW DIRECTOR.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.

There were less than a dozen and a half securities dealt in on 'Change to-day. Whole departments were passed over without any business being done, and even where quotations appear a fair share of them were for small or exceptional lots. Firmness obtained for the Funds, Home Railways, and Textiles generally. The Funds were just firm, without movement in price. Consols repeated 59, and War Loan 4½ p.c. Stock 97¾. Corporation and Township Stocks were idle all day. In Banks, Bank of Ireland Stock was firm, but nominal. The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors will be held to-morrow, when an exceptionally interesting statement cannot fail to be made. The writing up of the book value of bank premises account, without any statement in the report as to the disposal of the difference, will merit explanation. Where banks have depreciated bank premises account to only a moiety of their value out of earnings, as all the Irish banks have done for many years past, it ought to be quite legitimate to hear this circumstance in mind when considering how best to meet and cover depreciation caused by the world war in prices of gilt-edged securities held, and if necessary put one against the other under existing circumstances without any infringement of sound banking principles. Hibernians were firm at 4¼. Nationals fell ⅛ to 15⅛ x.d., but Provincials rose ¼ to 23¾ for small lots. In Breweries Guinness Ord. gave way ⅛ to 25⅞, the fall indicated in our comments yesterday, but not recorded by the Stock Exchange. Dublin Distillers Ord. remain at 4s. 4s. 3d., and the Debs. at 65 bid. Steam, Canal, and Telegraphs were all neglected. Home Railways continue to exhibit a firmer tendency. Great Northern Ord. rose ¼ to 96¼, and the Pref. Stock was also bid up ¼ to 80½ without getting any stock. Great Southern and Western (Original Stock was ¼ higher at 93½, and Midland Great Western 4 p.c. Debs. repeated 72. Baronial Guaranteed Shares were neglected. Tramways were neglected. Dublin United were firm, but nominal. We understand the Right Hon. L. A. Waldron, of the firm of Messrs. Laurence A. Waldron and Company, Government Stock Brokers, of Anglesea street, Dublin, has been co-opted a director of this company. The appointment will be a very popular one, not alone among the shareholders, but on the Dublin Stock Exchange. Mr. Waldron is Chairman of the Grand Canal Company and a director of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company. In Dunlops, Parent Tyre Ord. fell 1½d. to 20s., and the Pref. repeated 14s. 4½d., while the Def. were not bid for over 19s. 9d., or 1½d. under yesterday's price, but sellers were looking for last price, or 20s. Dunlop Rubber issues were dull. Gas, Bakery, and Drapery securities were featureless. In Manufacturing Shares, Calico Printers Pref., not recently quoted, rose 1s. 9d. to 14s. 3d., and English Sewing Cotton Ord. fetched 35s. 4½d. x.d., while Coats Ord. fell 2½d. to 4s. 7½d. Lever Brothers, 4s.* Pref. were fell ⅛ to 5¼. Lever Brothers, 4s.* Pref. were dealt in at 20s. 4½d., and *Irish Times* Pref. eased ⅛ to 81¼. Bukit Mertajam Rubber realised 4s. 1d. x.d.

BANK OF IRELAND RATE, 5 PER CENT.

	Previous Price	Business for Cash	Nominal Quotation 1 o'clock Bid	Ask'd
Government Funds, &c.				
2½ % Consol 1923	59	59	—	—
War Loan 4½ p.c. Stock	97¼	97¼	—	—
Banks.				
Hibernian Bank	4¼	4¼	—	—
Provincial Bank	23¼	23¼	—	—
Breweries and Distilleries.				
Dublin Distillers Ord.	4 3	—	4	4 3
Dublin Distillers 4½ p.c. Deb.			65	—
Guinness Ord.	25⅛	25⅛	—	—
Railway Ordinary Stocks.				
Great Northern	96	96¼	—	—
G.S. and West. Ord.	80	80¼	—	—
Railway Preference Stocks. (With dividends contingent on profit of each separate year.)				
Great Northern 4 %	80¼		80¼	—
Railway Debenture Stocks.				
Mid. Gt. West. 4 %	72	77	—	—
Miscellaneous.				
Parent Tyre Ord.	26 1/2	26	—	—
Parent Tyre Def.	19 10½	—	19 9	—
Parent Tyre Cum. Pref.	14 4¾	14 4¾	—	—
Arnott 6% Cum. Pref.	—	—	—	5¼
Calico Printers 5% Pref.	12 6	14 3	—	—
Coats Ord.	5 0	30/4¾*	—	—
Eng. Sewing Cotton Ord.	—	35 4½	—	—
Lever Bros. 6% Cum. Pref.	20 4¾	20 4¾	—	—
Irish Times 5% Pref.	81 8	81 8	—	—

*Ex-dividend. **Free of stamp duty. †Exceptional amount at special price. ‡ex-new. ‖ free of income tax. ¶ yearly. ** half-yearly. †† quarterly. ‡‡ minimum amount, subject to paying stamp and fee, as minimum price. No member shall do a bargain on ONE side a purchase or sale, whether between members or non-members, in shares dealt in in the American Market at a less price than the French equivalent of the Minimum Prices officially fixed by the Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

Business commenced at 12 o'clock noon.

Stock Exchange closed on Saturdays.

OTHER BUSINESS DONE.

11.45 o'clock.

Bukit Mertajam Rubber ..... 4/1 x d

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

One of the winners on the opening day of the Cork Meeting was symptoms for Symmition and Sir Sidney Angelski, was sold to Mr. Barton at Sir Sidney Angelski, was sold to Mr. Barton at the Newmarket First July Sales from Sir Marcus Estcourt. Symmition, by the way, is a brother to Bayardo, been trained by J. Jarvis, jun., at Newmarket, previous to going to India.

At the commencement of the war the Council of the National Sport Association decided not to proceed with any of the racing championships, but left the matter of the speed championships in the discretion of the Fin Committee. As, however, another Zingari Fin over Littleport Meet is to be flooded this season, there is no championship for racing, even if the weather should be favourable, but it might be possible to arrange some races for members of the forces.

TRAINING INTELLIGENCE.

THE CURRAGH, Thursday.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

A fine morning.

ANTHONY Fox, on Rise and Stop Parlard, galloped two miles. Rose Prince, Sir Rise and Fly Parlard, Alice Rockingham, Trembling Leaves, Warwick Pride, Alice Rockingham, Trembling Leaves, Warwick Pride, Kildare and Fin Ou galloped six furlongs; Le Chenal, Sans Roll, Fairplex, Carrowbeity, Pamberto, and others had healthy exercise.

GOLF.

FINGLAS CLUB.—To-morrow (Saturday)—Monthly Medal. Sixteen Stars Waterloo Plate.

LADIES' BRANCH.—To-morrow—General meeting in clubhouse at 3 o'clock.

HOWTH CLUB.—To-morrow—Monthly medal, 36 strokes (ladies).

BILLIARDS.

INMAN v. STEVENSON.

Stevenson just outpointed Inman at Leicester square, London, yesterday afternoon, in their match of 18,000 up, level, for £400. The ex-champion averaged 41 for an aggregate of 7,650, to Inman's figures of 37 and 61½ respectively. The highest breaks were 179 (full), 75, 156, 106, 73, and 61 by Inman and 271, 170, 102, 75, and 134 by Stevenson.

Interval scores—	
Inman (in play)	4,815
Stevenson	
Closing scores—	
Inman	5,400
Stevenson	3,586

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—FINAL.

MR. A. H. FRY v. MR. G. A. HEGINBOTTOM.

Continuing the final heat at Orme's Soho Rooms, London, yesterday afternoon, against Mr. Heginbottom, Mr. Fry had matters nearly all his own way. Mr. Fry had scored 520, he averaged 10 per inning, and his best breaks were 49 (full), 50, 102, and 52. Heginbottom's being 41, 38, and 27.

Interval scores—	
Fry	1,500
Heginbottom	1,145
Final scores—	
Fry	2,000
Heginbottom	1,417

LONDON TOURNAMENT.

NEWMAN v. AIKEN.

Although the Scottish champion slightly decreased his opponent's lead at the second session yesterday at Burroughes' Hall, London, he is still over 600 ahead. In the afternoon Newman made 635 against 612 in the morning, and finished with a best break were 129, and three consecutive centuries—130, 140, and 154—and 63. At the second session were 143, 101, 176, and 63. At the second session Aiken registered 752 for an average of 94, against 545 and average of 86. Newman put together 217, 145, and 91, 208, and 42. Aiken compiled 100, 94, 93, 91, 208, and 261 (unfinished). Closing scores—

Newman (rec. 500)	5,418
Aiken (rec. 400)	4,801

BOXING.

JIMMY WILDE v. JIMMY MARTIN.

At the Liverpool Stadium last night Jimmy Wilde, of Wales, the fly-weight wonder, met Jimmy Martin, of Scotland, whose friends claimed he had won fifty contests and had never been knocked out. The Scottish youth was anticipated and outpointed in every respect last night, however, Wilde making a chopping block of him and putting him out in the second round of what should have been a 15-pound contest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed August 8, 1914) ... 5 p.c.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY.

There was no alteration in the Bank rate this morning, the quotation being retained at 5 p.c. The easier conditions apparent among loan rates yesterday afternoon were again in evidence, and Government disbursements appear to be continuing on a good scale. A moderate sum which fell due at the Bank of England was repaid without difficulty, and the charge for call money did not range over 4½ p.c., some of the day's business being done at 4 p.c. Weekly advances were made at 4½ p.c. Movements in calls and dividend payments exceeded half a million. Discount rates were not quite so firm. The supply of paper was small for a while. The stronger showing made by the Bank return, though not unexpected, made takers more inclined to agree to lower terms. The American exchange, however, was rather weaker at 4.76¾. Two months' Bank drafts were posted at 5⅛ p.c., three months' at 5⅛ to 5¼ p.c., and six months' at 5⅛ to 5¼ p.c. To-morrow a call of £700,000 on the New South Wales 5 p.c. Loan has to be met.

Bank Rate (Discount) changed August 8, 1914, 5 p.c.

60 days fine	3¼ p.c.	Trade	3¾ & p.c.
3 months	3¼ 3¼ p.c.	"	3¾ & p.c.
4 months	3¼ p.c.	"	3¾ & p.c.
6 months	3¼ p.c.	"	3¾ & p.c.
Loans to bill brokers day-to-day			4 & 4¼ p.c.
do. do.	for a week		4¼ p.c.
Last rate of fortnightly loans to stockbrokers			5 p.c.
Deposit allowance: Banks			2½ p.c.
do. do.	Discount Houses at call		2½ p.c.
do. do.	at notice		3½ p.c.

The reaction in the Silver market persisted in the absence of buyers, which encouraged continued selling of a speculative kind. The quotations for spot bars was fixed another ¼d. lower at 36½d. per oz., but the market closed steadily.

The total value of cheques cleared through the clearing banks during the past week was £285,968,000, against £291,935,000 for the previous week, and £242,646,000 for the corresponding week a year ago.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN,

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 26, 1916.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£70,226,735	Government Securities	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	7,434,000
		Notes	52,777,635
	£70,226,735	Silver Coin and Bullion	£70,226,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

		(Government Securities	£32,835,661
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Other Securities	119,204,700
Rest	3,478,461	Notes	52,777,910
Public deposits	62,875,042	Gold & Silver Coin	147,232
Other Deposits	100,961,107		
Notes & other Bills	21,493		
	£181,889,103		£181,889,103

Compared with last week

	Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation (excluding 7-day and other bills)	1,217,975	80,830
Public Deposits	3,400,835	—
Other Deposits	1,167,671	—
Government Securities	8,479,903	—
Other Securities	1,056,514	—
Bullion	12,199	—
Rest	1,137,541	—
Reserve	1,320,476	—

Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, 22⅞ p.c., against 23⅞ p.c. last week.

The following shows the position of the Bank of England now and during the previous two years:—

Circulation	1916.		1915.		1914.	
	£		£		£	
Notes issued	53,898,895		34,794,540		28,201,105	
Public Deposits	62,875,042		47,393,479		9,983,560	
Other do.	100,961,107		117,593,848		51,344,995	
Gvt. Sec'ties	32,835,661		21,324,336		11,198,974	
Other do.	119,204,700		103,856,576		54,158,965	
Reserve of notes & coin	56,845,742		52,911,677		33,883,618	
Coin and bullion	52,224,567		69,166,117		43,654,723	
Reserve to Liabilities	22¾ p.c.		32¼ p.c.		51 p.c.	
Bank Rate	5 p.c.		5 p.c.		2½ p.c.	
Consols			22¼		75¾	
War 5½%					99¼	
Clearing house return	£285,968,000		£242,646,000		£288,519,000	

LONDON STOCK MARKETS IRREGULAR.

HOME RAILS BETTER.

SLUMP IN AMERICANS.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY.

Conflicting influences were at work on the Stock Exchange, and markets moved with irregularity. The volume of business was moderate all round. A severe reaction occurred in the American department, and Canadian Pacifics fully shared the set-back. Wall Street was upset overnight by renewed fears regarding internal troubles on the railroads and by Washington's rejection of German proposals for a settlement of the Lusitania incident. The emphatic terms of Sir E. Grey's overnight speech regarding the blockade was not calculated to reassure sentiment, and for the present the effect of the Steel dividend was quite worth off. As we already foreshadowed, the list of dollar securities acceptable for purchase by the Treasury has been increased by forty-five additions, which, with their attached prices, will be posted to-morrow. The gilt-edged market was steady to good, the Bank return being a stiffening factor in this section.

Consols were unchanged at 59¼. The 3½ p.c. Loan rose ⅛, and the 4½ p.c. Loan at 97½ was also higher by that fraction. Indian Government Securities marked time, and closed without net change. The Irish Land Loan was also unaltered, but 2½ p.c. Childers rose ⅛.

In the Foreign market there was scarcely any movement to record in most of the principal groups. Tintos weakened ¼ to 56¾. There were a few changes in the Japanese section. Chinese Bonds moved ¼ to ½ either way.

Among Home Rails interest, owing to the dividend declarations, centred in the Passenger group. Great Easterns see-sawed, but closed unchanged at 36. The company pays 2½ p.c. actual for the past half-year, against 2½ p.c. a year ago; £10,000 is placed to reserve, against £10,000, and £100,000 carried forward, against £107,000. The Metropolitan announcement was less satisfactory, being at the rate of 1 p.c. per annum for the half-year, against 1½ p.c.; £15,000, however, is placed to renewals account, against £12,500, and £13,000 carried forward, against £11,000. This Stock was also unvaried at 28¼. Brighton "A" rose ½. South Eastern Ord. fell ¼. South-Western Predfd. at 68½ was ½ to the good. Taff Vales rose ½. North British Pref. fell ½. To-morrow the Great Northern dividend is due.

Americans opened flat from New York, and went still lower owing to uncertainty as to how Sir E. Grey's speech on the Blockade would be received in the United States. Treasury buying prices of junior Stocks showed a fall of ⅛. New York Centrals fell ⅛, and Norfolks and Union Pacifics lost 1¼. Steel Common fell to 87½.

Canadian Pacifics moved down with Americans, and marked a net loss of 3¼ at 178½.

Mexican Rails did not move. United of the Havana eased ½.

BUSINESS DONE:—

Last M.O.	STOCKS and SHARES		Rise or Fall.
—	Consols Money	59¼	
—	Irish Land Stock 2½ %	45¾	
—	War Loan, 1914	97½	+ ⅛
—	Do. 1915	98¼	+ ⅛
—	Local Loans	73¾	
—	Bank of England	80½	
—	India 3½ %	89¾	
—	Do. 3 %	73¾	
—	London Co. Consol. 5 %		

Home Rails.

96	Brighton	77¾	
77¼	Do. A	84¾	+ ⅛
44	Caledonian	93½	
13¼	Do. Def. Ord.	9	
41	Do. Pref. Ord.	43	
	Central London Ord.	35	
11½	Chatham	7¾	
29	Do. Pref.	23¼	
36	Do. 2nd Pref.	32¾	+ 3¾
5¼	East London	7¼	
109½	Great Central Def.	14¾	+ ⅛
21¼	Do. Pref.	38	
48¾	Great Eastern	71	
45	Great Northern Pref.	80¾	
44	Do. Def.	37¾	
85	Do. A	98¼	+ ¾
117¾	Great Western	60¼	
57¼	Hull and Barnsley	77¾	
79¾	Lancashire & Yorkshire	107¾	+ ¾
120¾	London & N.W. Western	92¾	
117	Do. South Western	75	
31	Do. Def.	44¾	+ ⅛
	Do. New 5 % Pref.	25¼	
27	Metropolitan	28	
22	Do. District	16	— ⅛
60¼	Midland Pref. Ord.	61¾	+ ¾
80¾	Do. Def.	45¾	+ ¾
68¾	North British Pref.	16	
34¾	Do. Def.	16½	
119¾	North Eastern Consols.	84¾	— ⅛
71	South Eastern	68¾	
19	Do. Pref.	23¾	
58	South Eastern A	58¾	+ ⅛
69¾	Taff Vale		

American Rails.

96¼	Atchison Topeka	109¾†*	
101	Do. Pref.	95¼*	
79¾	Baltimore and Ohio	65¾	— ⅛
45	Chesapeake and Ohio	98¼	— 1⅛
67	Chicago Mil. & St. Paul	57	— 1
21	Denver	21	— 1
9	Erie	39	— ⅛
27¾	Do. 1st Pref.	56¾	— 1
33	Illinois Central	107¾†	— 1¼
117	Louisville and Nashville	131¾*	— 1
10¼	Missouri, K. & T.	4	— ⅛
34	Nat. Rlwy. Mexico 1st Pf.	23¾	
10	Do. 2nd Pref.	4¾	
90	N.Y. Central & H. River	77½*	— 1¾
19¾	N.Y. Ontario	16	— ⅛
108¾	Norfolk and Western	127¾†*	— 1¾
53¾	Pennsylvania	59¾†*	— 1¾
81¾	Philadelphia & Reading	81¾†*	— ⅛
108¾	Southern Common	22¾	
94	Southern Pacific Shares	107	
135	Union Pacific	141¾*	
¾	Wabash	¾	
¾	Do. Pref.	3	
59¾	United States Steel	87¾	— 2¾
112	Do. Pref.	121¾†*	— ⅛

*Treasury prices.

Foreign Bonds.

102	Argentine 5% 1896	98¾	
87	Do. 4% Resolution	78¾	
87	Do. 5% 1907	83¾	
80¾	Brazil 4% 1889	45	
80	Do. 4% 1911	46	
	Do. Do. Funding 1914	73¾	+ 1¼
71	Do. 5% Resolution	43¾	+ ¾
94¾	Chilian 6% 1896	79¾	+ ¾
101	Chinese 5% 1896	97¾	+ ¾
97	Do. 4½% 1898	74¾	
87¾	Do. 5% 1912	74¾	
98¾	Brewian Unified	53¾	
85¾	Do. 4% Gold	51¾	
83	Hungarian 4%	74¾	
93	Italian Rente	67	
94¾	Japan 4½% Ord. Series	94¾	
90¾	Do. 4½% 2nd Series	90¾	+ ¾
90¾	Do. 4% 1907	90¾	— ⅛
98¾	Do. 4½% 1908	90¾	
98¾	Mexican 4% 1904	60¾	
43¾	Portuguese 3%	43¾	
87	Russian 4%	84¾	
72	Do. 5% 1906	68¾	
86	Spanish 4%	74¾	
72	Turkish 1% Unified	60¾	
69¾	Uruguay 4%	66¾	
98¾	Provincial Corporation	21¾	
7	Do. Pref.	82	
	Do. Deb.		

† Ex-dividend.

THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY.

Among Miscellaneous and Industrial descriptions, Shipping Securities were firm and active. P. and O. Def., closing under the best, was 1 up at 28¾. Royal Mails touched 102½, and closed at 102. Cunards were quiet at 75s. 3d. Marconis rose to 36s., but Spanish Wireless at 5s. 3d. was rather better. There was hardly anything doing among Armament descriptions, but Rolls Royce were another 1s. to the good. Lyons fell 6d. Van den Berghs were 3d. better. Harrods were 6d. lower. Home and Colonial issues were in regular request. Boyril Def. was 5d. to the good. Eastmans recovered 6d. Brazilian Tractions were nearly a point up at 52.

Banks.

4¼	Agricultural of Egypt	5⅝	— ⅛
—	Anglo-Egyptian	5¾	
—	Anglo-South American	15½	
—	Bank of Australasia	10¼	
—	Bank of New S. Wales	10¼	
—	Barclay & Co. A Shs	8¼	
—	Capital and Counties	22¼	
—	Hong Kong & Shanghai	7¾	— ⅛
—	Lloyd's	34	+ ¼
—	London & River Plate	15¼	+ ¼
—	Lon. Co. & Westminster	21½†	+ ⅛
—	London Joint Stock	21½†	+ ⅛
—	National	10¼	
13¾	National Bank of Egypt	9¾	— ⅛
—	Parr's Bank Pref. (£12 pd)	34¼	— ⅛
—	Parr's Bank	10¼	
—	Shand & Mella (£5 pd)	3¼	
—	Union of Australia	49¾	
—	Union of London	24¼	

Telegraphs and Telephones.

23	Anglo-American Def.	21¾	+ ⅛
17¼	Marconi Wireless	36¾	— ⅛
7	Do. Pref.	35¾	
1¾	Do. Canada	1¾	
16¾	Do. American	17¾	
1¾	Do. Spanish	2¾	
1¾	West India & Panama	22¾	

Land Shares.

1¾	Absakir £1 Shares	13¾	
13¾	Argentine Nitrates	10¾	
15¾	Do. Southern	2¾	
12¾	British North Borneo	12¾	— ⅛
4¾	Forestal	41¾	+ ⅛
7¾	Kaffirs Bay (£1)	6¾	+ ⅛
	Nigeria	29¾	
4¾	Peking Syndicate (£1)	5¾	
1¾	Rio Sabaji	14¾	
¾	Port Madryn	8¾	

Miscellaneous.

	Anglo-Russian Tel. Ord.	35¾	
7	Armstrong, Sid. W. (£)	69¾	— ⅛
5¾	Assd. Pfd. Cmt. Ord.	6¾	
8¾	Do. Pref.	8¾	
	Do. 5% 2nd Deb.	82¾	+ ⅛
20¾	Beard Ord.	3¾	+ ⅛
4¾	Do. Def.	4¾	+ ⅛

AUCTIONS.

J. F. KEOGH & Co.'s GREAT FRIDAY AUCTION TO-DAY, AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK, WILL COMPRISE A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, GLASS, IRON-FRAME PIANOFORTES, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c. REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, NEARLY NEW, IN PERFECT CONDITION, TO BE SOLD at 2 o'c. KITCHEN FURNITURE, MANGLES, CHINA, GLASS, &c. GOODS ON VIEW BEFORE SALE. SALE TO-DAY AT 12.30 O'CLOCK.
J. F. KEOGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, GRAFTON STREET. Telephone No. 63. Established 60 years.

MALE SERVANTS CONTINUED.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.
GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

NURSES WANTED.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, &C., WANTED.

COOKS, DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

AUCTIONS.
THURSDAY WEEK, FEB. 3rd at One, 11 SOUTH KING STREET.
PLANT AUCTION.
ARTHUR JONES and SON are instructed to Sell a choice selection of Plants, including—FRUIT TREES, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, Alpines, and Herbaceous Plants from PENNICKS NURSERIES; Apples, Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Loganberries, FLOWERING SHRUBS, Raspberries, Strawberries, CYPRESSES, ROSES, Dwarfs, Bedding Plants, CLIMBERS. View Thursday, 11 till ONE.
STORE CATTLE SALES, EVERY THURSDAY. Entries Solicited.
GAVIN LOW, LTD., 50 PRINSEP STREET, DUBLIN.

SALES BY TENDER.
COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908; In the Matter of the NEWBRIDGE SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED. And in the Matter of the Winding-Up Acts, 1890 and 1893. In Liquidation.
SALE BY TENDER.
SIR R. GARDNER, the Liquidator, offers for Sale Under the Laundry Premises, Plant, Machinery, Horses, Vans, and all necessary appliances as a Going Concern.
The Premises are held in fee-simple, free of all rent or other incumbrances, and were built specially for the Laundry Business, which has been carried on successfully for many years past. With its stabling and other surroundings it occupies 1 acre 1 rood. Details and particulars of the Premises, Plant, and Machinery, with Conditions of Sale, etc., can be had from either of the undermentioned.
Tenders, addressed to the Liquidator, will be received up to Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at Twelve o'clock noon, when they will be opened in the presence of the parties attending at the Office of the Liquidator, No. 40, Dame street, Dublin.
For further particulars apply to
SIR R. GARDNER, Official Liquidator, 40 and 41 Dame street, Dublin;
or to
Messrs. POTTERELL and SONS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, 46 Fleet street, Dublin.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

HOUSES AND LANDS.
BATTERSBY & CO.
HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED A CENTURY.
NORTH COUNTY DUBLIN—COMMODIOUS, DETACHED, on 11 ACRES—TO BE SOLD or LET, on reasonable terms, on Lease, an exceptionally desirable Residence; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, bath (h. and c.); well-stocked garden, pleasure grounds, tennis; stabling, garage. Situated within 5 minutes of railstation. Orders to view from Battersby and Co., Agents.
AILESBURY ROAD—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—Semi-Detached, no basement; lounge hall, drawingroom, diningroom, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, bath (h. and c.), pantries; good garden, tennis court. Apply Battersby and Co., Agents.
£65, FREE OF TAXES, LUCAN,—1 ACRE—2 Sitting, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath (h. and c.), stabling, good garden. Stands upon ¼ an Acre. Apply Battersby and Co., Agents.
£55 AND TAXES, BOOTERSTOWN—3 Sitting and 4 bedrooms, servants' room, bath (h. and c.); large garden, stabling, and out-offices. Apply Battersby and Co., Agents.
STEPHEN'S GREEN, NOT YET VACANT—TO BE LET or SOLD, one of the most commodious and perfect Mansions in the City; ideal situation; very suitable for medical or legal profession; 4 reception rooms, billiard room, 7 family bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); electric light and radiators; extensive stabling, motor house, etc. Only seen by appointment. Apply Battersby and Co.
UPPER BAGGOT STREET—SPLENDID SHOP, not yet vacant, best part of Upper Baggot street; immense depth. For terms apply Battersby and Co.
BATTERSBY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET.

FARMERS
SHOULD order early Drummond's freshly Imported Seed Wheats and Seed Oats, also early and late Seed Potatoes, all specially selected.—W. Drummond and Sons, Ltd., 57 and 58 Dawson street.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES CONTD.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

HOUSES AND LANDS.
DOCKRELL LIMITED, CHOICE HOUSES FOR SALE
£400 — Home Farm Road, DRUMCONDRA—Sunny House, with possession.
£650—Leinster Road—LARGE Garden, Stabling, Electric light. Possession given.
£975—Sydney Parade—MODERN House, Semi-detached. Possession.
£600 — Palmerston Road—EXCELLENT HOUSE. Early Possession.
£460—Moyne Road—FREE of Rent for five; suit small family. Possession.
£1,000 — Fitzwilliam Place—SMALL Head Rent; Charming Town Residence; perfect order.
£800—Rathgar, Neville Road—WELL Built Modern House; Motor Garage.
£875—Raglan Road—FINE Roomy House; Choice Position.
£1,200 — Lansdowne Road—PERFECT Order, sunny aspect, fine Garage, overlooks Botanic Gardens.
Numerous others in all directions. Lists free on application to
DOCKRELL LIMITED, ESTATE AGENTS, STH. GT. GEORGE'S STREET.
APPLE TREES.
FINE 3-year-olds, finest named sorts, 12/, 15/, 18/ per dozen, 90/, 100/, per 100; £1 worth carriage paid for cash with order. Catalogue free.—WATSONS, Nurseries, Clontarf.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, POULTRY, DAIRY, FISH, ETC.
THINGS IN SEASON—JANUARY.
FISH—Brill, carp, cod, crab, crayfish, eels, flounders, haddocks, herrings, lobsters, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, plaice, prawns, shrimps, skate, sprats, sprats, whitings, trout.
MEAT—Beef, hare, lamb, mutton, pork, veal, venison.
GAME—Partridges, woodcock, wild duck.
POULTRY—Capons, fowl, geese, guinea pigeons, pullets, turkeys.
VEGETABLES—Beetroot, broccoli, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, celery, cucumbers (forced), endive, artichokes, leeks, onions, parsnips, spinach, turnips, vegetable marrows.
FRUIT—Apples, grapes, medlars, nuts, oranges, pears, pineapples.
ANDREWS and CO.'S Supplied Tom, best for Poultry, Household Use. Purchasers Please Quantity. Grocers, Dublin.
A PAUL'S Tea specialises in Plain and Oatmeal Bros. Dublin.
JAM—Wild and Cultivated Fruits—Glen Mill Stoves, Ltd., Dublin. 16, Rior.

MACHINERY CONTINUED.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

DOGS.
FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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POULTRY, ETC., CONTINUED.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

FURNITURE.

DRESS AND COSTUME.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

TIMBER.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

MACHINERY.
FOR SALE.

WANTED.

HOUSES AND LANDS.
DUNDALK DEMESNE.
I WILL LET BY PRIVATE TREATY, TWO GARDENS, in the Dundalk Demesne, one containing 4a. 2r. 15p., the other 1a. 0r. 33p., statute measure. Both are well stocked, fenced securely, and only a few minutes walk from Dundalk Market, and only a few minutes walk from Dundalk Station. Apply for particulars and send proposals to
E. J. BOTHWELL, Auctioneer, 6 EARL STREET, DUNDALK.
TO BE LET.
FURNISHED, by month or year, "ADARA," near Naas and Newbridge. Address "Z 187, House," this office.
SEAKALE.
Plant now for early cutting. Strong roots (with Instructions for growing), 2s. and 2s. 6d. Dozen; 12s. 6d. and 15s. 100.
RAMSAY & SON, Nurseries, BALLSBRIDGE.

PREMISES, ETC., CONTINUED.

HOUSES & LANDS FOR SALE.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

NEW POSTING HOURS

TUITIONS ETC.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

BUSINESS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

APARTMENTS CONTINUED.

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SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

TO LET & WANTED.
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HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

DENTISTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW POSTING HOURS

FOR RAILWAY ADVERTISEMENTS SEE PAGE 1.

LADIES' COSTU AND BLOUSES
FRENCH CLEANED AND FINISHED IN 2 DAYS. CHARGES MODERATE. TA ELABORATE COSTUME CLEANED W
PRESCOTTS DYE WORKS, DUBLIN, CORK, AND BELFA LIMER

BIRTHS.
ANDERSON—January 26, Newry, Robert Anderson, M.D., Belfast, a daughter.
HOPKINS—January 26, at Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, and Mrs. Hopkins, a daughter.
LITTLE—January 26, at Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, the wife of Thomas Little, Treasurer, the wife of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

NICHOLS' FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row), late of Lower Abbey street. Office, Kingsbridge. Only Responsible Economy and Punctuality.
FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WALLER, 3 DENZILLE STREET.
MONUMENTS AND CELTIC CROSSES.
GLASNEVIN MONUMENTAL WORKS.
C. W. HARRISON & SON, 178 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET.
RAMSAY, FLORISTS to the Kingdom, 50 NASSAU ST. ROYAL NURSERIES, BALLSBRIDGE. Telegrams—VIOLETS.
WATSON'S WREATHS AND CROSSES.

£20 TO £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST.
THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE OF IRELAND (LTD.), 15 ANGLESEA STREET.
LOANS on OWN SECURITY. £15 FROM £1 UPWARDS (Repayable Carton). To Farmers, Shopkeepers, and strictly private.
CASH ACCOMMODATION BY POST.
£25 to £3,000 LENT ON Home, to Ladies or Gentlemen, by Reversion, in any part of Ireland. PRIVATE. Customers desiring can have their LOANS PAID OUT at LOWER INTEREST. Intending Borrowers are asked to send preliminary CONSULTING LETTER. Lenders do not ask for such. Full information with no engagement. POST FREE. Call or write—
CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO., 12 LEINSTER ST. (Sth.), D.
£10 TO £1,000 MONEY TO LEND
Without Security, Bill, or Bond.—Professional Gentlemen, Farmers, Officials, etc., etc.—approved at 5 per cent. of interest. Loans to be repaid by easy instalments to suit. All applications are treated as strictly confidential, and completed without any personality, or by letter, to S. FREEMAN, 4 GARFIELD STREET, BELFAST.
£5 TO £500 ADVANCED to FARMERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, or any part of Great Britain or Ireland, on Note of Hand. Prospectus free. Apply, personally, or by letter, THE MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL UNION LIMITED DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), 87 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.
£10 TO £5,000 ADVANCED BY LENDER ON SIMPLE PROMISSORY NOTE.
No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privacy assured. First letter of application receives attention, and intending borrowers are not asked to call on the Lender, but can deal by a Representative, who is empowered to complete transactions on terms mutually arranged. NO CHARGE for this service. Loans being made unless business actually financial negotiations for Short Loans. Write or wire, stating amount required, to C. WELLS, 31 Rathmines street.

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SALES BY TENDER.

In the Matter of the COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908; and in the Matter of the NEWBRIDGE SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, In Liquidation. SALE BY TENDER. MR. R. GARDINER, the Liquidator, offers for Sale by Tender the Laundry Premises, Plant, Machinery, Horses, Vans, and all necessary appliances as a Going Concern. The Premises are held in fee-simple, free of all rent or other incumbrances, and were built specially for the Laundry Business, which has been carried on successfully for many years past. With its stabling and other outbuildings it occupies 1 acre 1 rood. Details and particulars of the Premises, Plant, and Machinery will Conditions of Sale, etc., can be had from either of the undermentioned. Tenders addressed to the Liquidator, will be received up to Monday, the 31st day of February, 1916, at Twelve o'clock noon, when they will be opened in the presence of the parties attendant at Office of the Liquidator, No. 40 Dame street, Dublin. For further particulars apply to MR. R. GARDINER, Official Liquidator, 40 and 41 Dame street, Dublin; or to Messrs. FOTTRELL and SONS, Solicitors to the Liquidator, 46 Fleet street, Dublin.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

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NORTH COUNTY DUBLIN—COMMODIOUS DETACHED, on 11 ACRES—TO BE SOLD or LET, on reasonable terms, on Lease, an exceptionally desirable Residence; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, bath (h. and c.); well-stocked garden, pleasure grounds, tennis; stabling, garage. Situated within 5 minutes of rail station. Orders to view from Battersby and Co., Agents.

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£65 FREE OF TAXES, LUCAN, —½ ACRE—2 Sitting, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, servants' room, bath (h. and c.); stabling, good garden. Stands upon ½ an Acre. Apply Battersby and Co., Agents.

£55 AND TAXES, BOOTERSTOWN —3 Sitting and 4 bedrooms, servants' room, bath (h. and c.); large garden, stabling, and out-offices. Apply Battersby and Co., Agents.

STEPHEN'S GREEN, NOT YET VACANT—TO BE LET or SOLD, one of the most desirable and perfect Mansions in the City; ideal situation; very suitable for medical or legal profession. 4 reception rooms, billiard room, 9 family bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); electric light and radiators, extensive stabling, motor house, etc. Only seen by appointment. Apply Battersby and Co.

UPPER BAGGOT STREET—SPLENDID SHOP, not yet vacant, best part of Upper Baggot street, immense depth. For terms apply Battersby and Co.

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£975—Sydney Parade—MODERN House, Semi-detached. Possession.

£600 — Palmerston Road—FREE of Rent and small family. Possession.

£1,000 — Fitzwilliam Place—SMALL Head Rent; Charming Town Residence; perfect order.

£800—Rathgar, Neville Road —WELL Built Modern House; Motor Garage.

£875—Raglan Road—FINE Roomy House; Choice Position.

£1,200 — Lansdowne Road— —PERFECT Order, sunny aspect, fine Garage, overlooks Botanic Gardens.

Numerous others in all directions. Lists free on application to

DOCKRELL LIMITED, ESTATE AGENTS, STH. GT. GEORGE'S STREET.

APPLE TREES. FINE 3-year-olds, finest named sorts, 12/- 15/- per dozen, 90/- 100/-, per 100. 42 worth cuttings paid for cash with order. Catalogue free.—WATSONS, Nurseries, Clontarf.

THE FOOD SUPPLY. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, POULTRY, DAIRY, FISH, ETC. THINGS IN SEASON—JANUARY.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

DUNDALK DEMESNE. GARDENS TO LET. I WILL LET BY PRIVATE TREATY, TWO SPLENDID FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS, in the Dundalk Demesne, one containing 4a. 3r. 15p., the other 1a. 0r. 39p., statute measure. Both are well stocked, fenced securely, and only a few minutes walk from Dundalk Market. Apply for particulars and send proposals to E. J. BOTHWELL, Auctioneer, 6 EARL STREET, DUNDALK.

TO BE LET. FURNISHED, by month or year, "ADARA," near Nass and Newbridge. Address "Z 187, House," this office.

SEAKALE. Plant now for early cutting. Strong roots (with instructions for growing), 2s. and 2s. 6d. Dozen; 12s. 6d. and 12s. 100.—RAMSAY & SON, Nurseries, BALLSBRIDGE.

POULTRY, ETC., CONTINUED.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

FURNITURE.

DRESS AND COSTUME.

MACHINERY CONTINUED.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY, FISH, ETC.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TIMBER.

WANTED.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

DOGS. FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TUITIONS, ETC.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

BUSINESS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

PREMISES, ETC., CONTINUED.

HOUSES & LANDS FOR SALE.

HOUSES WANTED.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS CONTINUED.

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SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

TO LET & WANTED HOUSES.

APARTMENTS.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

DENTISTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW POSTING HOURS.

FOR RAILWAY ADVERTISEMENTS SEE PAGE 1.

LADIES' COSTUME AND BLOUSES FRENCH CLEANED AND FINISHED 3 DAYS. CHARGES MODERATE. THE ELABORATE COSTUME CLEANED W. PRESCOTTS DYE WORKS, DUBLIN, CORK, AND BELFAST, LIMERICK.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

ANDERSON—January 22, 1916, at Dundrum, the wife of Lieut. Anderson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

HOPKINS—January 19, 1916, at Rathmines, and Mrs. Hopkins, a daughter (Hope).

LITTLE—January 26, 1916, at Rathgar, the wife of Herbert Little, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALLESTY AND CLEARY—January 26, 1916, at St. Paul's Church, Arran quay, by the Rev. Canon Gregg, William Ballesty, eldest son of William Ballesty, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, to Mary Cleary, daughter of William Cleary, Cross Hall Lodge, Howth.

BOYNEPENY AND CHRISTIE—January 26, 1916, at Christ Church, Leeson street, by the Rev. Canon Gregg, William Boyneperny, Rathgar, to Wilhelmina Christie, Sandymount.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—January 26, 1916, at her residence, Donard, Co. Wicklow, Mary Jane, wife of Joseph Allen, aged 73 years. Funeral on Monday next, 31st inst., at 2.30 p.m. from the house. No mourning.

CLARKE—January 26, 1916, at the Hospital, Dublin, Mary Ann Clarke, of Moone, Co. Kildare. Funeral on Monday next, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock, for Mount Jerome Cemetery, Harold's Cross. Friends please accept this intimation.

HORNE—January 26, 1916, at Crewe Hotel, Antrim Road, Hornby, K.C., of the Inner Bar, Mary E. H. Horne, of Lisburn, Co. Antrim, aged 77 years, widow of Frank Horne, K.C., late of Belfast. Funeral from the above address on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, for Mount Jerome Cemetery, Harold's Cross. Friends please accept this intimation.

JENKINS—January 19, 1916, at Portsmouth Hospital, Belfast, Private W. Jenkins, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, only child of Mrs. Jenkins, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.

MANNSERIEL—January 26, 1916, at Waterford, Sec. Gordon Doom Mannseriel, the late Charles Carder Mannseriel, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin. Funeral on Monday next from Castle Station, on arrival from Limerick.

MERRIFIELD—January 22, 1916, at Sydney, in England, from Scarborough, Richmond Hill, Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland, aged 72 years, Ellen Merrifield, widow of William Merrifield, formerly of Wexford.

WARING—January 27, 1916, at Summerhill, Dublin, Ellen Waring, widow of William Waring. Funeral on Friday, 2 o'clock to Glasnevin.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

BYRNE—January 26, 1916, at Mespil Hospital, Dublin, Lieutenant Byrne, 37th Dogras, Indian Army, second son of the late Thomas Byrne, aged 24 years.

LIVINGSTONE—January 26, 1916, at his 24th year, Lieutenant Livingstone, 1st Leinsters, in France, second son of Alexander Livingstone, Ballyfermot road, Drumcondra.

IN MEMORIAM.

CLANCY—In loving memory of our dear father, Patrick Clancy, who died 28th January, 1911.

GODLEY—In memory of our dear father, F. Godley, who died 28th January, 1911.

TENNANT—In memory of our dear father, John Tennant, who died 30th January, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 1.

NICHOLS' FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard Street (Westland row), side of Lying-in Hospital. Coffins, Hearses, and every Requisite for Burying and Funerals. 'Phone 1777.

FUNERAL REQUISITES, OF HIGH QUALITY. WALLER, 40 and 41 DENZILLE STREET (Merrion square).

Thos. MONUMENTS AND CELTIC CROSSES, GLASNEVIN, DUBLIN. Estimates Free. And Country Orders Executed. C. W. HARRISON & SON, 178 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET.

RAMSAY, FLORISTS to the King, 50 NASSAU ST. ROYAL NURSERIES, BALLSBRIDGE. Telegrams—"VIOLETS."

WREATHS WATSON'S WREATHS AND CROSSES.

£20 TO £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST. THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE (IRELAND) LTD., 15 ANGLESEA STREET. LOANS on OWN SECURITY FROM £15 UPWARDS CARTON, 10 D.S.O.

CASH ACCOMMODATION BY POST. £25 to £3,000 LENT ON NOTE, to Ladies or Gentlemen in business, or in any position. PRIVATE. Customers do not pay back by instalments, but can bring their LOAN in full at LOWER INTEREST. Intending Borrowers are invited to any preliminary enquiries without fee. Ladies do not ask for such. Full information, and support, 1d. POST FREE. Call or write to CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO., 12 LEINSTER ST. (Sth.), DUBLIN.

£10 TO £1,000 MONEY TO LEND Without Security, Bail, or Bond.—Professional Gentlemen, Farmers, Officials, etc., etc.—approved as a matter of interest. Loans to be repaid in small sums. All applications are treated confidential, and completed without any personal call, by letter, to S. FREEMAN, 1 GARFIELD STREET, BELFAST.

£5 ADVANCED to FARMERS TO £500 to buy Stock or Land. Private, Personally, or by post. Apply Secretary, THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), 87 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

£10 TO £5,000 ADVANCED BY PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN LENDER ON SIMPLE PROMISSORY NOTE. No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privacy assured. First letter of application receives attention, and intending borrowers are advised by a Representative, who is empowered to conclude on terms mutually arranged. NO CHARGE being made unless business actually completed. Special quotations for Short Loans. Write or wire to C. WILLIS, 31 Bedford-row, Holborn, London.

Printed and Published by the Irish Times Limited, at Nos. 1 and 2 Crow street, Dublin, in the Parish of St. Mark and City of Dublin. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.